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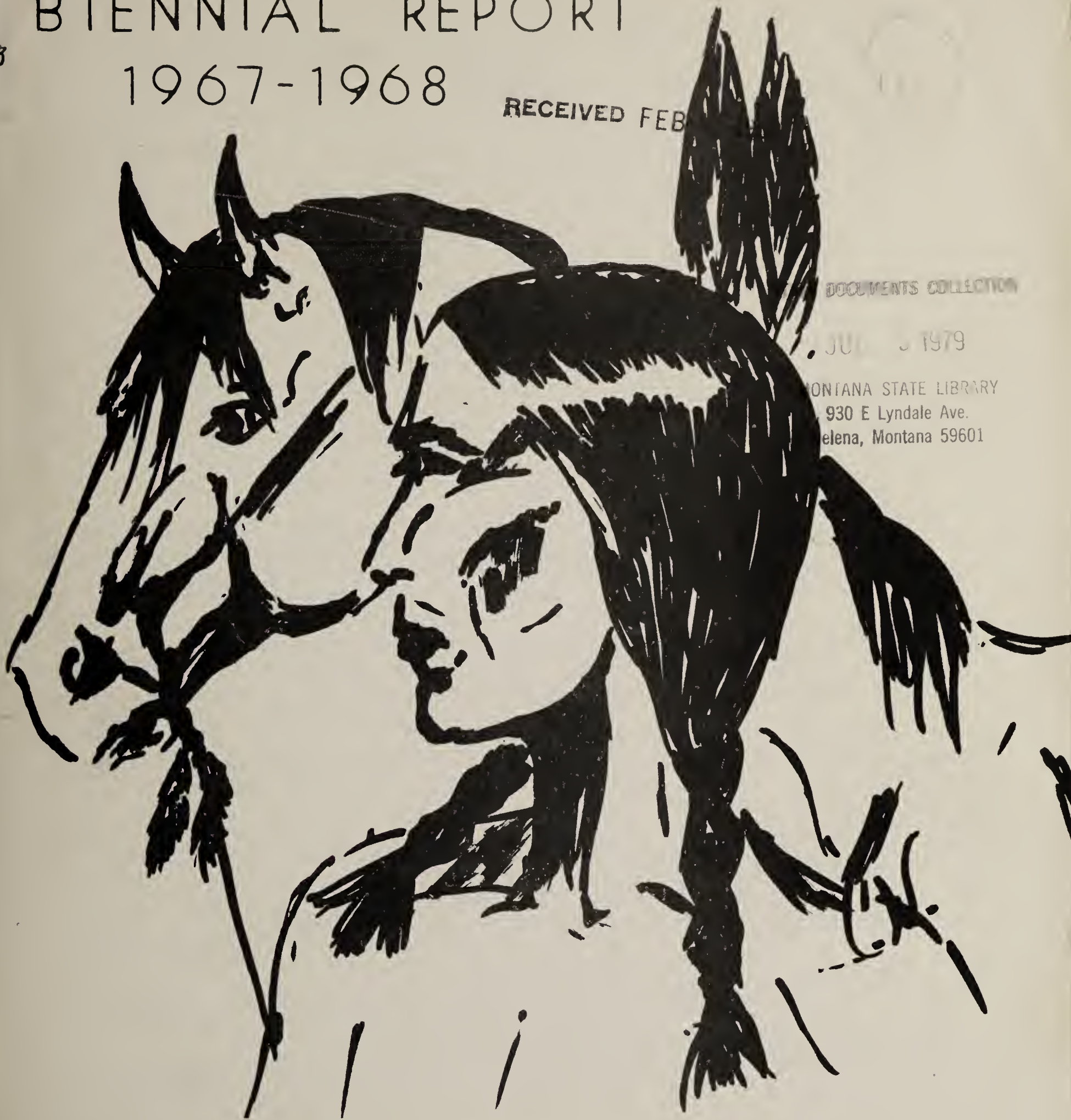
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HAROLD J. BOYD, COORDINATOR

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

HAROLD J. BOYD, COORDINATOR

December 31, 1968

Honorable Tim Babcock
Governor, State of Montana

Dear Governor Babcock:

The Department of Indian Affairs respectfully submits a biennial report of some of the activities and responsibilities of this department, also coordination between state and federal agencies and the Indians of the State of Montana and the progress of these coordinated efforts.

There are many more pages that could go into this report but I have tried to keep it short and just basic facts, but even then there are many pages left out. The department serves as an information source, so much additional material is on file.

Much of the material and information has been gathered from state and federal agencies and a thanks for their efforts and time.

In closing I want to make mention of Mr. Knute W. Bergan, former Coordinator of Indian Affairs for the State of Montana who passed away in May of this year. Mr. Bergan, you might say, served his entire life as an educator. He was respected and known not only in Montana but all over the United States. His authoritative knowledge is now lost like so many others who have passed away.

I shall strive, in my years of office, to pursue the goals and ideals that have been set down for me.

The Department of Indian Affairs is ready to assist anyone or any agency in whatever way possible.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harold J. Boyd".

HAROLD J. BOYD
Coordinator of Indian Affairs

HJB/cw

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The Indian Governments

An Indian tribal organization is a formal, legally-constituted unit of government. Membership rules, procedures for doing business, and other elements differ from tribe to tribe. Generally, however the tribal government can be compared to a municipal corporation insofar as its legislative and enforcement responsibilities and authorities are concerned. The tribal council is comparable to a city council, or a board of county commissioners.

The tribal governing bodies also have important responsibilities in connection with the management of tribal land and other tribal assets. These responsibilities can be compared to some degree with the responsibilities of a board of directors of a business corporation.

As the names of some Montana tribes indicate, on some reservations Indians of different blood groups have formed a single tribal government; the Salish and Kootenai of the Flathead Reservation, for example. By contrast, the Arapahoe and Shoshone Tribes of Wyoming have separate governing bodies, although they live on the same reservation.

Certain public services which are supplied by state, county or city governments in a non-reservation area usually are provided reservation Indians by the tribal governments or the federal government. The situation in regard to such services may vary from reservation to reservation, or state to state.

These public services include law and order (operation of tribal police departments, and tribal courts, to handle both criminal and civil matters involving Indians), welfare, scholarship programs, recreation programs, etc. Activities in which tribal governments have responsibilities in connection with management of tribal assets include approval of leases of tribal lands and timber sales, purchase of land, budgeting of expenditures, borrowing and lending of money, and operation of business ventures.

Many Differences

Indian reservations differ, one from the other, in size, natural resources, climatic conditions, and stage of economic development-- just as counties within a state, or states within a nation, differ from others. Indian tribes differ from each other in language, physical characteristics and cultural heritage--just as Scandinavians differ from the Irish, or the Germans from the French. Individual Indians differ from each other, as do the individuals of any other race.

Sociologists say that all people are different in some way: that all people are the same in other ways. This is as true of the Indian as it is of anyone else. Some of the differences and similarities between the several Montana tribes will be noted in chapters dealing with each tribe elsewhere in this report.

Cultural Differences and Changes

Scientists have disapproved the belief, once widely held, that race determines the traits and characteristics of the members of any group. Most of the differences between groups or societies reflect differences in cultural contacts and environment. Traits, beliefs, and patterns of behavior are not inherited, but are learned from the culture in which one is reared.

Before Europeans came to North America, the native inhabitants had developed distinct cultural patterns based largely on the environments of the regions in which they lived. Some Indian tribes are fishermen, some were hunters, some had developed a primitive agricultural economy. Since the early 1700's the culture of the Plains Indian--the group with which most, but not all of the Montana tribes were affiliated--was largely determined by the buffalo.

The Indian culture was so different from that of the European nations that the newcomers regarded the natives as savages. Yet the Indian was well adapted to his environment, and the early settlers necessarily accepted into their own culture much of the Indian knowledge of woodcraft and agriculture. Corn, tobacco and other crops which were so important to our modern economy were first grown by Indians. Many of the early explorers were guided on their quests by Indians. Indian trails traced the routes for today's highways and railroads. Indian names for rivers and mountains still appear on modern maps. Indian art and Indian philosophy have had a profound influence on American culture. The Indians, in turn, borrowed from the Europeans those things which were best suited their own way of life--the gun, metal tools, the horse. But there are many differences in cultural values between the Indians and the intruders. So great were these differences in values that some social barriers persist today.

For example, the European society--like the dominant white American society of today--placed much value on the accumulation of money and property. There were keys to attaining political influence and social status. In most Indian societies, wealth was something to be shared rather than accumulated. Status was acquired by prowess in war or the hunt, and by giving away the gains of war or hunt, rather than by accumulating. Sharing of wealth still is practiced in many Indian groups, and undue acquisitiveness is regarded as selfishness.

The Indians held land and property in common before the white man came and were reluctant to accept the idea of individual land ownership. It was difficult for them to understand the concept that land was something that could be bought or sold. In their culture land was intended for the use of everyone, and they found it as hard to regard the air we breathe as something to buy or sell.

There were other differing concepts which kept the races apart. As time has passed and contacts between the white and Indian cultures have increased, the differences have become less significant. The Indians, in their efforts to get along with the dominant society and still retain the elements of their Indian heritage which they cherished most highly, have made adjustments far greater and more painful than many people realize.

Strangers to Indian Country today are often surprised--and often disappointed when they learn that Indians live in houses instead of teepees, that Indian children go to school, that Indians work for their livelihood, that Indians do not wear buckskins, and headdressess as everyday garb, that in many respects the everyday life of Indians is much the same as that of their white neighbors. Yet some differences still do exist, in degrees that vary greatly, and still are factors in white and Indian relationships.

Visitors to reservations at appropriate times still will see teepees, Indians in their traditional costumes of beaded buckskins, and the colorful dances and ceremonials that are a vital, thrilling part of the Indian heritage. Nearly every tribe is host at least once a year at ceremonials presented in the ancient Indian way (with certain modern inovations) to which the public is invited. Information on these ceremonials can be obtained by writing directly to the several tribes or agencies.

Socio-Economic Circumstances

In the past there has been a tendency to attribute the social and economic difficulties of many Indian groups and individuals to Indian cultural factors. More and more it is being recognized that the social and economic lag of much of the Indian population is almost identical with that of other groups caught in long-standing poverty situations, in which nearly all ethnic groups are represented. The cultural factors involved, it appears, are not necessarily Indian cultural factors but those which anthropologists are identifying as the "culture of poverty".

Indian Commissioner Robert L. Bennett, speaking at the Govenor's Interstate Indian Council, Reno, Nevada, October 18, 1967, stated:

"Life among the Indians today is often far more cruel than was the simple and primitive struggle of their ancestors for survival against the forces of nature.

Indians are generally oriented to the here-and-now, while the dominant culture is motivated by planning for the future. Beyond the cultural outlook is also the difference in economic outlook between the Indian people accustomed to a consumption economy and a people dependent upon a production economy. Still another factor contributes to the aloofness of Indians, especially the older ones. They still remember the bitter history of the 19th century and find it incompatible with their experience to regard America's expansion era as glorious.

Alienated because of their cultural background, Indians are further alienated by their economic circumstance, and alienation is further accentuated by the attitude of the dominant cultural group toward people who are both poor and "different".

Inroads have been made on squalid housing, but still most Indians live in substandard dwellings, a threat to health and human decency. Typically the young rural Indian adult has about two-thirds as much schooling as the average American. Out of a work force of probably 100,000 about 40,000 are chronically unemployed.

Some of you are now saying to yourselves: "Yes, Indian policies of the Federal Government have failed to help the Indian people." This, in part, may be true but I believe that part of the trouble lies in the fact that States and local communities have consistently taken the attitude that Indians are a "Federal problem", wholly and exclusively.

It is no exaggeration to say the Indian expectations for the future are inseparably interwoven with the need for total community and regional planning, with a keen eye to social as well as economic factors in all plans."

All conditions cited by Commissioner Bennett can be found, in greater or less degree, on Montan reservations. The variation can be explained in large part by the considerable differences in the economic resources of the tribes, without discounting entirely the varying degrees of acculturation. Even among tribes which have come into wealth in recent years because of oil discoveries or land claims judgements, many of the "poverty culture" problems remain. Years of substandard living conditions and dependence upon others for subsistence cannot help but weaken individual motivation and initiative. Often there is little incentive for self-improvement and the learning process so that both teachers and pupils become discouraged. The poverty culture circle cannot be broken easily.

Perhaps it should be made clear that public welfare programs operate on all the reservations, as they do elsewhere. These programs try to meet the basic needs of individuals and families who are not self-sufficient. However, welfare programs and charity provide no long-range solution to reservation problems, any more than they do for the problems of other poverty areas. As one Indian leader once said bluntly in rejecting a well-intentioned but unsought gift to his people: "We need jobs not charity."

For this reason there is great emphasis in current Indian programs on maximum development of the natural resources of the reservations--farm land, range land, forests, mineral deposits, oil and gas. Intense efforts are being made to establish new industries on reservations which will create new jobs; to improve reservation communities so that they will be more attractive to industry; to improve job skills through training so that Indians can hold jobs either on or off the reservation.

The tribal governments are working closely with other agencies in these and other programs. Despite the handicaps posed by a "poverty culture", some tribes and many individuals have achieved outstanding success in coping with the ways of the dominant society; in retaining the best of the Indian culture and making use of the best of the newer culture that surrounds them.

The Indian-Federal Relationship

One way in which the Indian citizen who is an enrolled member of an Indian Tribe differs from other citizens is in his special relationship with the Federal Government. This relationship often is misunderstood. A high official of the Department of Interior, discussing the Department's Indian program, recently stated: "In no federal program is there a greater public interest and in no federal program is there a greater public ignorance."

The federal-Indian relationship is complex, and is difficult to explain in simple terms without creating new misunderstandings, but some explanation is essential in any discussion of Indian problems.

Indians are Citizens

First, it should be emphasized that all native-born Indians are full-fledged citizens. Whether they live on reservations or elsewhere, they have the same rights and privileges as all other citizens insofar as the laws of the United States and individual states are concerned. Indians can and do vote, hold public office, bring law suits, make contracts and acquire property in fee simple. Indians pay all taxes that other citizens do, except that trust lands and income from trust lands are not subject to tax. Indians can travel when and where they please. They are not confined to reservations.

Special Acts of Congress conferred citizenship on various Indian groups prior to 1924. In that year Congress granted full citizenship to all other Indians born in the United States, subject to state ratification. This act has been ratified by all states. Arizona and New Mexico were the last states to take the necessary action, in 1948.

Conferring of citizenship to all Indians did not take from the tribes certain privileges of self-government which they retained under early treaties. These rights have been upheld in court decisions consistently. However, Indian tribes are not "nations" as some poetic references may imply.

Indians are not "Wards"

Indians are not "wards" of the Federal Government despite widespread misuse of that term. The former wardship relationship, with its implications that the Indians were not competent to manage their personal affairs and the Federal Government was totally and solely responsible for the welfare and actions of both Indian groups and individuals, has not existed for many years. The Federal Government functions only as a trustee of Indian property and not as a guardian of the person of the Indian. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized by law in many instances to protect the rights of minors and incompetents, but this protection does not take the status of guardian or ward.

No Monthly Check

Contrary to popular opinion Indians do not get "a check every month" from the Federal Government simply by virtue of their being Indians. However, quite often, individual reservation Indians do receive government checks. These may be paychecks for work performed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Public Health Service or some other federal agency. They may be paychecks for work performed for the tribal government, since in many cases the Bureau of Indian Affairs receives and disburses tribal funds. They may be checks for payment of rentals on land owned by the individual Indian, since many leases and sales are handled through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They may be checks representing a dividend distribution of tribal income. They may be federal welfare checks. But never are they

checks issued just because the person who receives them is an Indian.

More recently an increased number of tribes have chosen to handle tribal funds through local banks rather than through government channels. In these instances payments for services or dividends from tribal property would be made by tribal checks.

The Trust Relationship

From a legal standpoint, the special relationship of the Federal Government to the Indian is based primarily on the fact the Federal Government is the trustee for much Indian-owned land; land owned either by Indian tribes or individual Indians. This trusteeship was created by Congressional legislative action many years ago when it became evident the Indians, whose sole material resource was land, would lose that resource and receive little in return unless they were extended some extraordinary protection.

Under the trust arrangement title to trust lands is held by the United States Government. The owners--either the Indian tribes or individual Indians--have the beneficial interest. Tribal trust lands can be sold only through special legislation. Individually-owned trust lands can be sold or exchanged only with the approval of the government, and in most cases lease arrangements must be approved by the government.

Basically trust lands are privately owned lands, but because of the trust responsibility of the government, these lands are exempt from taxation. Because of this exemption, many state governments declined to extend to their Indian residents some of the services that were provided for other citizens. Thus the Federal Government assumed the responsibility for providing to reservation Indians the services that normally came from other sources.

Commissioner Bennett stated at a conference in Albuquerque, on April 25, 1968, "We want to move from our trusteeship role as an active trustee, where we made most of the property management decisions, to that of a passive trustee where we continue to protect the title to Indian property but rely upon the owner to make management decisions. If we are to achieve this goal we need to eliminate from our attitude a terminology such words as "reservations and "incompetents." These words were terms understood by everybody in one point in history, but we are past this point and we need to consider a more positive approach. I would suggest that instead of "reservations" we talk about Indian property or Indian lands and Indian communities. While historically we were trustees of Indian property because the Indian people were not competent to manage their affairs, this is no longer true. We are now trustees because management of large property holdings through trust arrangements is an acceptable and acknowledged manner by which large estates are managed."

The Reasons for Trusteeship

The reasons why the Federal Government assumed trusteeship over Indian lands, and why this trusteeship has been continued, can be explained broadly in these terms:

1. The Constitution of the United States reserved to the Federal Government the power of regulating commerce with Indian tribes-- which covers transactions involving Indian lands.
2. In the beginning of Federal-Indian relationships, land constituted almost the only economic resource of the Indian tribes. To a great extent, this still holds true today.
3. It was recognized early in the history of the nation that the primitive tribes, most of which did not even understand the concept that land might be bought or sold, would lose their lands quickly unless they were extended special protection.

The government's position toward its trusteeship responsibility has varied greatly through the years. Actually there have been periods in which the sale of Indian lands was encouraged. No longer is this the case. Rather, every effort is made to try to keep Indian land in Indian ownership.

Trustee Functions

In its role as trustee for Indian lands, the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, generally performs these functions:

1. Supervises the leasing of both tribally-owned and individually owned lands. (On the Crow Reservation, however, most tribal members may lease their own land without Bureau supervision.)
2. Supervises the issuance of fee patents to individually-owned lands which may be offered for sale to non-Indians. (This practice is discouraged, and it is preferred that any allotments offered for sale be sold to the tribes or to other Indians.) Although individually-owned land may be sold in certain situations, special legislation is required for sale of tribally-owned lands.
3. Supervises sales of Indian timber.
4. Supervises mineral (including oil and gas) leasing.
5. Assists in guarding against trespass on Indian lands.
6. Develops and carries out land and water conservation programs.
7. Assists in timber management.
8. Maintains records of land titles, sales, exchanges, etc.
9. Receives and distributes surface lease, mineral lease, timber sale and other income.

In most cases depending upon the terms of the tribal constitution, tribal income from trust property is under Bureau supervision and the budgets of the tribal governing bodies must be approved by the Bureau.

Some persons may conclude that the Bureau's trusteeship function imposes unwanted restrictions on management of tribal lands and use of tribal income. However, with very few exceptions, proposals for ending the trusteeship role meet strong opposition from the tribes.

The Allotment Act

One action of the Federal Government which has caused many problems in its Indian relationships occurred in 1887 with enactment of the so-called General Allotment Act. Prior to that time, all reservation lands had been held in common, owned by the tribes rather than individuals. The Allotment Act and subsequent acts applying to specific reservations provided for dividing the tribal real estate among the tribal members. Each member was to be entitled to claim a certain amount of land (usually 160 acres, although the size varied) for his own. These individual tracts were to be held in trust status for twenty-five years. After that time expired, the individual owner was to be issued a patent in fee simple. Then he might sell or keep his allotment, as he chose.

The theory behind the allotment program, broadly speaking, was that the Indian's cultural values and customs could be changed simply by making him a landowner. He would cease to become a hunter. He would become a farmer, start sending his children to school, learn the importance of money and property, and become self-supporting--all within twenty-five years.

A few tribes rejected the allotment plan and kept all their lands intact, in tribal ownership. Note the variations shown in Table IV. But most reservations were allotted, and on most reservations the well-intentioned plan produced failure and new problems.

Not all the allotments were large enough to sustain the owners, even if they had been tilled expertly. Not all the Indians had the desire or aptitude to become farmers. As a result in order to obtain some income for the owners, the allotments were leased to non-Indians. When the 25-year trust period expired, some Indians obtained fee patents and sold their land--often at prices far below market value. Others who had obtained fee patents lost their land by failure to pay taxes after it was removed from trust status. Relatively few Indians obtained fee patents after the 25-year trust period expired. Consequently most of the trust land remains exempt from taxation.

Problems developed also in cases where the allottees held their land. As the original allottees died, title to the allotments was divided amongst the heirs. Titles were divided further--"fractionated" is the term often used--with each new death among the heirs. In many instances it is extremely difficult to get consent of the heirs to either sale or lease.

The magnitude of the heirship problem is exemplified by the following two cases which are not untypical. In case #1, 19 acres of grazing land is owned by 165 heirs and the total annual lease income is \$12.45. In case #2 160 acres of grazing land is owned by 51 heirs and the annual lease income is \$104.86. In the latter instance 31 per cent of the heirs received 8¢ or less for their share, 43 percent received 16¢ or less for their share. Largest share of anyone individual is \$21.84, second largest share of one individual is \$9.71.

In time the errors of the allotment program were recognized. Further allotments were halted. The trust status of non-fee land remaining in Indian ownership was continued, and sales were discouraged. But the damage had been done. A solution to the heirship problem is still being sought today.

It was the allotment system, which let to non-Indian purchase of individual Indian lands or non-Indian settlement on former tribal lands, which accounts for the "checkerboard" pattern of land ownership on many reservations today. Tracts of individually owned non-Indian land, tribally-owned Indian land, and individually owned non-Indian land often are "checkerboard" within the reservation boundaries. On some reservations the non-Indian population exceeds the Indian population. On two reservations the non-Indian owned land is in excess of 50 percent of the total land area within reservation boundaries and on three additional reservations non-Indian owned land is in the neighborhood of one-third. See Table IV.

The Indian Reorganization Act

A major change in Federal Indian policy took place in 1934 with enactment by Congress of the Indian Reorganization Act (also known as the Wheeler-Howard Act). This Act placed into effect various reforms--including discontinuance of the allotment plan--which had been recommended following a comprehensive study of Indian problems. (The recommendations were made in a document known as the Meriam Report.)

Significant provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act, other than those prohibiting further allotments included:

1. Extension of trust periods and restrictions on sale or other alienation of Indian lands.
2. Restoration to tribal ownership of public domain lands within reservation boundaries which had not been homesteaded by non-Indians.
3. Authorization for acquiring additional lands for Indians.
4. Provision for tribes which wished to do so to strengthen their tribal governments by adopting formal constitutions and incorporating as federal corporations.
5. Establishment of a \$10 million Revolving Credit Fund from which loans might be made to Indian tribes.
6. Granting Indians preference rights for employment with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Over 50 percent of all Bureau employees are persons with one-fourth or more Indian blood. These include many key administrators and specialists.

Among the Montana tribes which accepted the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act, forming representative tribal governments and becoming federal corporations, were the Blackfeet, the Salish and Kootenai of the Flathead Reservation, the Chippewa and Cree of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre of the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the Northern Cheyenne.

The other tribes of Montana did not organize under the IRA. However, the Fort Peck Tribes within recent years adopted a constitution and delegated much authority to a tribal executive board. The Crows also have a constitution, but most important matters of tribal business still must be brought before the general council--the adult membership of the tribe.

In the years since 1934, nearly all of the benefits of the Indian Reorganization Act have been made available to all tribes, whether or not they chose to organize formally under the Act's provisions.

Government Programs for Indians

The Federal Government's special programs for its Indian citizens, stemming from the trust relationship and the tax exempt status of Indian trust lands, are administered for the most part by the Bureau of Indian Affairs--an agency of the Department of Interior. The one major program outside the Indian Bureau is the health and medical program for reservation Indians, which is under the direction of the Division of Indian Health operates hospitals and clinics, provides sanitation services, and otherwise assists Indians with health and medical problems.

The programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs include activities in education, social welfare, law and order, credit, housing, employment assistance, real property management, road construction and maintenance, soil and moisture conservation, range management, forest management, irrigation development and management, and other phases of economic development, including industrial development.

It should be emphasized that in nearly all of these activities, the Bureau works closely with the tribal governments. Federal and tribal governments have a joint responsibility, and it is recognized that cooperation is essential to the effectiveness of any program. The Bureau's role in large degree is that of supplying to the Indian people the technical services provided elsewhere by other agencies.

The over-all objectives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are These:

1. Maximum Indian economic self-sufficiency.
2. Full participation of Indians in American Life.
3. Equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities for Indians.

Most tribal governments would state their objectives in similar words.

More and more it is being recognized that attainment of the Indian objectives will require the efforts of many agencies of government--both federal and state--in addition to the programs of the Indian Bureau. The President's message of March 1968, emphasizes this need and policy. Already many other agencies have joined in the effort, recognizing that they have a responsibility toward Indian citizens as well as other citizens.

For example, some states have assumed the responsibility for Indian education and all states have assumed some of this responsibility. In all cases the many services and programs of the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare both supplement and complement services provided by the various states.

Indian veterans receive the services of the Veterans' Administration as do all other veterans. Qualified Indians may receive loans through agencies such as Federal Land Banks and the Farmers Home Administration. Each year more Indians are utilizing private sources of credit. State Employment Services provide the same service to Indians that they do to others. All of the Department of Labor programs including Manpower Development Training Act program are available to Indians. These include basic education, special vocational training and assistance in job placement.

All reservations in Montana are eligible for assistance under the programs of the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce. Under the various acts of E.D.A. funds have been allocated for industrial parks, including utilities, streets and access roads. E.D.A. in cooperation with tribes and local banks have also made loans for industrial buildings and equipment. This agency has also provided the major part of the funding for economic planning districts which have been set up on most of the reservations in Montana.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has provided extensive funding for various programs on Indian reservations in Montana. Among these Community Action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Head Start, and Work Study programs were carried out on all reservations and Vista on all but one. Most Indian reservations receive agricultural and home extension services through the State Agricultural Extension Service under contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Housing Assistance Administration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development has helped to finance many housing programs throughout the United States. However, these programs did not reach Indian reservations until 1961. Since that time many housing projects have been completed in Montana and many more are under construction or approved for construction. Table VII in the appendix summarizes the "low-rent" and "mutual-help" projects on Montana Indian reservations.

A pilot "housing improvement aid" program was initiated at Rocky Boy's Reservation which provided 26 new homes for indigent people, mostly aged and widows with children. In addition the Bureau of Indian Affairs has funded an additional 142 units of housing improvement which includes renovation and/or repair of existing homes. The Bureau has also made cash grants of \$800 each to assist with construction of seven new homes.

Programs May Differ

Governmental programs may vary somewhat from reservation to reservation, depending on circumstances. On some isolated reservations in other areas, for example, many of the schools are operated by the Indian Bureau. The majority of children attend public schools in Montana. Table II shows that 84 percent of Indian elementary students and 67 percent of high school students attend public schools. There is only one Bureau-operated school in Montana. A 12-year school at Busby on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

The Bureau maintains a boarding dormitory on the Blackfeet Reservation near Browning, where children whose homes are isolated locations and children from some social problem homes live during the school year. The dormitory children attend the public schools at Browning.

Some Montana children are sent each year to Bureau-operated boarding schools in other areas, because their own homes are distant from public schools or because of social problems. Table II shows how many children are attending these Bureau schools.

Public schools receive reimbursement for the cost of educating Indian children who live on trust lands under Public Law 874 and 815, which provide similar assistance to most schools in so-called "federally-impacted" areas where many families live or work on federally-controlled land. Some special types of assistance to the public schools also may be provided under the Johnson O'Malley Act, a program first provided by Congress in 1934. More recently both Bureau and public schools have received substantial help under the various programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act passed by Congress in 1965.

Law and order programs also may vary from reservation to reservation. This is one of the many areas in which the Federal Government and the tribal governments have joint responsibility. In some cases, where the tribes have adequate financial resources, the tribes finance their own tribal police forces. In other instances the Bureau of Indian Affairs contributes financially to the tribal law and order programs. On the Flathead Reservation in Montana steps have been taken toward transferring some elements of legal jurisdiction to state and local law enforcement agencies.

On most reservations minor crimes involving Indians are tried in tribal courts under tribal laws. Major crimes involving Indians or Indian property are investigated by Indian Bureau special officers and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and are tried in federal courts under federal laws. Criminal cases in which neither Indian people nor Indian property are involved are tried in state courts, even though they may occur on Indian lands.

Other reservation programs differ from reservation to reservation in accordance with the resources and needs of the various tribes. For example, the Flathead Tribe owns valuable forest lands and forest management is a major Bureau activity on that reservation. Fort Peck has no commercial forests, consequently the Bureau of Indian Affairs has no forestry staff at the agency.

It should be emphasized that the Bureau Services discussed generally are provided only for Indians living on or quite near reservations. However, many services and financial assistance are provided for Indians who may wish to leave for additional education, vocational training, or on-the-job training away from the reservation. As has been stated, the special federal relationship to Indians stems from the trust status of Indian lands. Thus the Bureau's services are limited for the most part to reservations residents.

Because Indians are full-fledged citizens with all the rights and privileges of other citizens, it is expected that those who choose to leave their reservation homes and settle elsewhere will receive the same services that are available to other citizens from city, country, and state governmental agencies.

Bureau Administration

The Secretary of the Department of Interior is directly responsible to the President and the Congress for the administration of federal Indian programs with the exception of the Indian health program. Under the Secretary of Interior is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs who heads the Indian Bureau. The Commissioner's office in Washington is staffed by specialists in all the many fields of activity with which the Bureau is concerned.

Under the Washington office are eleven area offices, designated by the cities in which they are located. There are area offices in Aberdeen, South Dakota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Billings, Montana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; Juneau, Alaska; Sacramento, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Gallup, New Mexico; and Anadarko and Muskogee, Oklahoma. Each Area Office is headed by an Area Director who, like the Commissioner, is assisted by a staff of specialists.

Under the Area offices are the Indian agencies, located on or near the reservations. An agency may have jurisdiction over one or more reservations, Chief officer at each agency is the Superintendent, and his staff includes specialists in the various branches of the services.

Not "Vanishing Americans"

There have been many changes in the situation of America's Indians since the first Europeans invaded the New World. The Indian story includes chapters telling of great heroism, great sacrifices, bitter conflict, bitter losses. Perhaps no other people in history have been subjected, in such a relatively short time, to so many new circumstances forcing so many adjustments in their way of life.

In retrospect it sometimes seems almost miraculous that the Indians have survived. There was a time when survival of their race seemed most unlikely, and Indians were regarded as "vanishing American." They are vanishing no longer. The Indian population today is growing rapidly, rather than declining.

For example, one historian calculated that the Blackfeet population was at the low point of only 2,000 in 1885. This has increased to well over 10,000 tribal members at the present time. All tribes have experienced rather spectacular increases in population with an over-all annual growth rate of about 2.5 percent which is almost double the 1.42 percent annual.

growth rate for the Montana population (1950-1960). Infant birth rates per 1,000 Indian population in Montana averaged 47.9 in 1964 and 44.5 in 1965, and 37.9 in 1966. Comparable figures for the entire Montana population was 21.5 in 1964 and 19.3 in 1965.

Change continues, but the changes in recent years have been much better changes than some of those to which the Indians were exposed in the past. Although many Indians still do not have the self-sufficiency, the social and economic advantages that most other citizens enjoy, there is new hope and new opportunity. Levels of education, standards of living, health situations, and employment are all showing significant improvement.

Continued efforts and cooperation of all agencies involved in Indian matters, and of the Indian people themselves, are writing a bright new chapter in Indian history.

In other sections of this report will be found brief descriptions of the Montana Indian tribes, as prepared by the several agencies.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Blackfeet Indian Reservation extends eastward from Glacier National Park, south of the Canadian boundary line, through the foothills of the Rocky Mountains toward the Great Plains. Browning, the gateway to Glacier National Park, is an incorporated town within the reservation. It has been the headquarters of the Blackfeet Indian Agency since 1894 and is the principal shopping center on the reservation.

The present-day Blackfeet are descended from tribes known as the Blackfeet, Kainah or Bloods, and Piegiens, all of Algonquian linguistic stock. Members of these tribes lived in the present Province of Saskatchewan until about 1730, when they started to drift southwestward where buffalo and other game were more abundant. Because of the location of the territory in which they hunted, the Blackfeet encountered whites later than most tribes, but they acquired some European items of trade directly from Canadians through exchange with their neighbors, the Cree and Assiniboine, before 1750.

There was little reason for the Blackfeet to have difficulty with either whites or Indians until the early 18th century. Intertribal warfare resulted thereafter from competition for the better hunting territories and a desire to acquire more and better horses. The Blackfeet tribes quickly became skilled in the art of horse raiding and established a reputation as warriors which demanded the respect of other tribes and whites alike. Representatives of the American Fur Company finally won the confidence of the Blackfeet in 1830. Fort Benton was built in 1847 above the mouth of the Teton River, and became the most important fur post of its time.

A vast area was set aside for the Blackfeet Tribes by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851. In 1855 the government made a treaty with the Blackfeet and several of their neighboring tribes which provided for use of a large portion of the original reservation as a common hunting territory. This treaty was ineffective because the young warriors of the Blackfeet continued their horse stealing raids.

Starting about 1860 white settlers began entering the Blackfeet country. Government agents and missionaries sought to civilize the Blackfeet. Counteracting their efforts were traders who continued to exchange cheap liquor for hides and robes. The young men of the Blackfeet Tribes acquired a taste for the firewater and disregarded the advice of their chiefs, who warned that it would lead to disaster. The Tribe faced starvation in the late 19th century after disappearance of the buffalo. They had become dependent upon items acquired by trade with the whites, but had nothing left with which to barter.

In 1873 and 1874 the Blackfeet southern boundary was moved 200 miles north by Presidential orders and Congressional Acts. The land to the south was opened to settlement. The Blackfeet were forced to accept reservation living and dependence upon rationing for survival. Even the horse raiding ceased about 1886. In 1888 additional lands were ceded and separate boundaries established for the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck reservations.

Attempts to make an agricultural people out of the Blackfeet Indians met with considerable resistance. Droughts followed by severe winters, poor management and discouragement brought the Blackfeet again to the point of starvation. In 1920 rations were issued to more than two-thirds of the Blackfeet Indians. This was followed by a decade of progress until the dry period of the 1930's when rationing and relief work for subsistence again became necessary.

The Blackfeet Tribe was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1935. The governing body is a Business Council of nine members.

Of the approximately 10,500 enrolled members of the Blackfeet Tribe, about 6,000 live within the reservation boundaries. Many of these, as well as most of those who make their homes away from the reservation, are more closely identified with non-Indians than with the few remaining full-blood Indians. Approximately 27 percent of those who are enrolled members of the tribe are three-fourths or more Indian blood. Language is sometimes a barrier between this group and the mixed bloods since many of the latter have little knowledge of the native language. The Blackfeet Tribe in the past has been less restrictive in qualifications for membership than most tribes. As a result, more than 26 percent of the enrollees are less than one-fourth Indian blood. However, by referendum approved August 1962, the tribe restricted future membership to persons of one-fourth or more Blackfeet blood.

Most Indian children on the Blackfeet Reservation attend public schools. The exceptions are those enrolled in non-reservation boarding schools. In 1956 the Cut Bank Boarding School, the last Federally operated school for Indians on the reservation, terminated its academic program. The Blackfeet Boarding Dormitories still are operated to provide homes during the school year for children from isolated districts, and for children whose own homes are socially inadequate. The dormitory children attend Browning public schools and the school district provides bus transportation.

The Blackfeet have made much progress in agriculture during recent years. Today almost half of the families receive some agricultural income. Most of the Indian-operated farms and ranches are too small to provide complete family support. Agricultural incomes are frequently supplemented by seasonal wage work or other types of income. Much of the land is leased to white ranchers. The traditional concept under which wealth was measured by possession of horses has persisted in some degree and retarded full utilization of the range for expansion of the livestock program. Incomes of the Indians could be increased by further expansion of Indian-owned agricultural operations.

Through the years several tribal enterprises have been organized to increase opportunities for the Indians to become self-supporting. A tribal cattle enterprise has operated a pool from which tribal members might become established in livestock operations by borrowing from the revolving credit fund to purchase livestock. The Blackfeet Crafts Organization derives considerable income from sale of crafts produced through the Northern Plains Craft Shop in the Museum at Browning and through their own retail store operated during the tourist season at St. Mary's in Glacier Park.

Irrigation development on the reservation was initiated at about the turn of the century. Until a few years ago much of the area under the project was not irrigated because of lack of demand, limited storage and distribution facilities. Two Medicine Dam, which was destroyed by the 1964 flood, was rebuilt and will provide water for the Blackfeet Irrigation System along with the other proposed and available storage facilities.

A Forest Products Enterprise was initiated in 1963 to aid in marketing tribal timber. This previously unused tribal resource is sold to a privately owned lumber mill located on tribal ground. This mill has been expanding its operation and presently employs about 35 members of the Blackfeet Tribe. Additional numbers of Indians are employed in logging operations.

At present great emphasis is being placed upon creating more job opportunities on the reservations. Through tribal participation and an E.D.A. grant, an industrial park has been completed and an Industrial Development Corporation has been formed. The Corporation is presently negotiating with prospective firms who are interested in locating in the park site.

The Blackfeet Tribal Housing Authority has constructed 50 low-rent housing units and 27 mutual-help units. Under construction are 10 mutual-help housing units. Construction will start on 55 low-rent units and 113 mutual-help units this year. Also 17 homes are being improved under the Bureau's home improvement program.

One of the principal attractions on the Blackfeet Reservation is the Museum of the Plains Indians, under the direction of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and located at Browning. More than one-half of Browning's 2,200 population are Indians. Many of the non-Indians are engaged in businesses supported largely by tourists, oil development and agriculture.

The potentials for outdoor recreational developments on the Blackfeet Reservation are exceptional. These are greatly enhanced by virtue of location adjacent to Glacier National Park. An extensive recreation development program is presently under consideration by the Tribal Council.

Except for the tragic loss of life during the floods of June 1964, most of the ravages of that disastrous period have been healed. An amount in excess of \$5 million was allocated by a special Congressional appropriation for reconstruction and rehabilitation. About 130 new homes were constructed for victims of this flood.

BLACKFEET TRIBAL BUSINESS COUNCIL
THE BLACKFEET TRIBE OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION
BLACKFEET AGENCY
BROWNING, MONTANA 59417

<u>TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TERM END</u>
George Kickingwoman	-	Seville	Browning	6/30/70
Henry White	Land Committee Chairman	Seville	Browning	"
Vern Kuka	Vice-Chairman	Old Agency	Browning	"
Teddy Williamson	-	Seville	Browning	"
Roland F. Kennerly	-	Heart Butte	Heart Butte	"
Archie St. Goddard	-	Heart Butte	Heart Butte	"
Martina Arnoux	Community Services	Seville	Browning	"
Earl Old Person	Chairman	Browning	Browning	"
Carl A. Kipp	Secretary	Old Agency	Browning	"
R.E. Allison	Treasurer	Old Agency	Browning	"

Tribal Telephone Number: Tribal Chairman - 338-3616, or Secretary - 338-3399

Telegraphic Address: Browning, Montana 59417

Terms of Office: Two years - not staggered

Organization: Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

Constitution: IRA - amended seven times, 1946, 1950, 1962, & 1964

Charter: IRA - not amended

Meetings: Regular meetings -first Thursday of each month.
Special meetings as necessary.

CAP Director: Robert E. Howard - 338-5525

EDA Director: Clyde Waln - 338-5478

CROW RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Crow Indian Reservation, an area of approximately two and one-quarter million acres, is in south central Montana, mostly in Big Horn County. It is the home of approximately 5,000 members of the Crow Indian Tribe. About 1,500 members live away from the reservation, though some of these live nearby and spend considerable time each year on the reservation.

The Crows are of Siouan origin but had broken away from their ancestral group (Hidatsa) and settled along the valleys of the Yellowstone and Big Horn in northern Wyoming and southeastern Montana long before the coming of the white man. The tribe originally was called Absarokee, which means the bird "Crow" and thus called the tribe the "Crows".

In 1825 the Crow Tribe and the United States signed a Treaty of Friendship. Earlier the Crows had been agricultural people, but with the change to the buffalo economy a culture had evolved in which the highest recognition was obtained by military valor. The Crows were at war with other tribes competing for hunting territory when the United States Army was attempting to settle Indians in reservations. The Crows joined with the Army in fighting other tribes. Their friendliness was rewarded in the Laramie Treaty of 1851 with a reservation of 38,531,174 acres in Montana and Wyoming. This territory appeared then to have little value to anyone except Indians. By 1868, when the second Laramie Treaty was signed, the first offer appeared to have been overly generous and the area reserved for use of the Crows was reduced to 9 million acres. Subsequent land cessions to the United States, the Northern Pacific Railroad, the State of Montana, and sales to non-Indians had reduced the Crow holdings in trust ownership to 1,567,348 acres as of June 30, 1967.

Topography and the nature of the Crow land resources in particular varied. The reservation includes high mountains, gravelly or stony slopes, broad hilltops with soils generally capable of supporting and maintaining excellent vegetative cover, level and productive irrigated valleys along the Big Horn and Little Horn Rivers and Pryor Creek, deep canyons and extensive areas of rolling plateau. The nature of the agricultural operations is consequently diversified.

Personal gain and the accumulation of private wealth has limited prestige value in the Crow communities. The Crow Indians operate only a small portion of their irrigated or dry farm acreage and only about 19 percent of their grazing land. Sixty-five Indians owned more than 7,600 beef cattle and 1,500 head of sheep in May 1968. Somewhat more than one-half of these ranchers owned 100 or more head of cattle. Approximately 319,775 acres are held in trust for the tribe as a whole. As with individually owned land, most of this tribal land is used under permit by non-Indians. More authority for the leasing of land without supervision has been extended to the Crows than to any other tribe. Special legislation in 1920, followed by modifications in 1926, 1948, and 1949, resulted in the designation of most Crow Indians as competent to contract independent leases for individually owned land.

With the withdrawal of supervision, some individuals demonstrated managerial ability and in some cases negotiated contracts which provide for higher rentals than those which they had previously received. The majority however, had had little or no experience either in negotiation and enforcement of contracts or in the budgeting of income. Most of them accepted payment of the lease rental for five years in advance, then found themselves in financial difficulty before the lease expired. This practice diminished the Indian owner's control of his land and reduced his income from rentals. Stringent efforts to correct this situation have been in progress in recent years.

More than half of the Crow families receive some income from wages during the year, but for most of them it is insufficient to permit a satisfactory level of living. Employment opportunities are largely in agriculture and is extremely limited during the winter months. The tribe has established more jobs on the reservation by setting up a well-funded Industrial Development Commission.

The Commission with an 80 percent grant from EDA contracted to build an industrial park which adjoins the CB & Q Railroad and Interstate 90 at Crow Agency. This Industrial Park has black topped streets, natural gas, electricity, and adequate water and sewer facilities. Under construction in the Park is a building of approximately 53,000 square feet which is being built by the tribe. This building and necessary machinery has been leased to the Big Horn Carpet Mills which is manufacturing tufted nylon carpets. When the plant is in full production employment is expected to reach 205 people.

Twenty mutual-help homes are being constructed at Crow Agency for low-income families. When these are finished another 20 will be built.

Much cultural diversity is apparent among the reservation residents. Most middle-aged and older women, even though well educated and well adapted to the dominant culture in most other respects, wear long braids, blankets, and high moccasins as a symbol of group membership. This fact frequently creates an impression that they are less well-integrated with the dominant culture than is actually the case. The younger women and girls have adopted the modern fashions. The men, with the exception of a few older persons who wear high hats and braids, usually dress much like their non-Indian neighbors.

No federal schools have operated on the Crow Reservation since 1920. The Head Start classes held in each of the communities on the reservation have greatly reduced the number of children who cannot speak English when they enter the first grade. There has been a high degree of retardation in school, doubtlessly associated with this language handicap, which appears to be a factor in Indian students dropping out of school before completion of the eighth grade of school. The number continuing through high school and beyond has increased in recent years.

The Crow Tribe adopted a written constitution on June 24, 1948. Under this constitution the tribe has a general council form of government in which every adult enrolled member had a vote. One hundred or more tribal members constitute a quorum, and a quorum must be present before a vote can be taken on any important matter of tribal business.

There is no representative tribal council. Under the constitution the general council elects a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Vice-Secretary. In addition the general council elects various committees to act on matters such as law and order, enrollment, education, credit, etc.

The Crow Tribe in 1961, as a result of a suit against the Federal Government for additional compensation for lands sold and ceded in the last century, was awarded a judgement which yielded the tribe approximately \$9 million after attorney fees were paid. Many changes have taken place on the reservation as a result of this new wealth.

The program developed by the tribe for spending the judgement funds included distribution of \$1,000 to each enrolled member, to be spent under supervision for purposes which would improve the social and economic situation of the family group. Under this "family plan" tribal members have built many new homes, repaired or remodeled older homes, purchased cattle or land, and financed other worthwhile ventures.

The tribe set aside other major sums for land acquisition, credit program expansion, industrial development, educational programs, and assistance to tribal members involved in land leasing problems.

The Crow Tribe won another suit against the United States in 1963 and was awarded a \$2 million judgement as additional compensation for tribal lands required for the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir on the Big Horn River. Yellowtail Dam, is 525 foot high thin arch dam, has created a 70 mile long lake in the Big Horn Canyon of spectacular scenic beauty. This lake and some of the area surrounding it has been designated a National Recreation area.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved a Memorandum of Agreement between the Crow Tribe and the National Park Service to facilitate the development, administration, and public use of the Big Horn Canyon Recreation area. Much of this national recreation area lies within the boundaries of the reservation. The Crow Tribe and its members have become increasingly interested in the economic possibilities of recreational facilities on the reservation such as in the Big Horn Canyon Recreation area.

Each year on the week-end closest to the anniversary date, June 25, (1876) the tribe and their non-Indian neighbors stage a spectacular outdoor drama of the Custer Battle. This reenactment is given at Crow Agency. It has been given excellent reviews by the Saturday Evening Post, Time, U.S. News and World Report, and several other national publications.

More recently much interest and activity in the form of leases by a major coal company have opened up a previously latent resource potential. Coal resources on the reservation are extensive and are expected to provide many additional job opportunities as well as new income to Crow Indians.

With development of their land, mineral and other resources in progress, and with the importance of education and training gaining increased recognition, the future outlook for the Crow Tribe is extremely bright.

CROW TRIBAL COUNCIL
CROW TRIBE OF INDIANS
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
CROW AGENCY, MONTANA 59022

TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS	TITLE	DISTRICT	ADDRESS	TERM END
Edison Real Bird	Chairman	At Large	Crow Agency	6/30/70
Edmund Little Light, Jr.	Vice-Chairman	At Large	Hardin	"
Joe Ten Bear	Secretary	At Large	Hardin	"
Ralph Turns Plenty	Vice-Secretary	At Large	Lodge Grass	"
Hubert Dawes	-	Black Lodge	Crow Agency	6/30/69
George Brown, Sr.	-	Black Lodge	Crow Agency	"
John Cummings	-	Lodge Grass	Lodge Grass	"
Myres Black Eagle	-	Lodge Grass	Lodge Grass	"
Henry Bull Chief	-	St. Xavier	St. Xavier	"
Daniel Old Elk	-	St. Xavier	St. Xavier	"
Pius Real Bird	-	Wyola	Wyola	"
James Brown	-	Wyola	Wyola	"
William Wall	-	Wyola	Wyola	"
Richard Real Bird	-	Reno	Reno	"
John Glenn	-	Off-Reservation	Billings <u>1/</u>	"
James Lee	-	Off-Reservation	Billings <u>2/</u>	"
		<u>1/</u> - 1640 Lewis Avenue		
		<u>2/</u> - 220 S. 26th Street		

Tribal Telephone Number: 406-638-2618

Telegraphic Address: Crow Agency, Montana 59022

Terms of Office: Officers - two years, Committeemen - two years, alternate of officers.

Organization: General Council and Tribal Executive Committee.

Constitution: Not organized under IRA. General powers reserved by General Council. Approved by BIA. Amended seven times 1955-57, three times 1959, 1960, and 1961.

Charter: None

Meetings: Regular meetings on 2nd Saturday of January, April, July, and October. Special meetings as necessary.

CAP Director: Bernard Cummins - 638-2631

EDA Director: Willard Raines - 665-1893

FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Flathead Indian Reservation is in northwestern Montana on the western slope of the Continental Divide. Rimmed by spectacular mountains on east, west, and south, with beautiful Flathead Lake at the north, the reservation is one of the most scenic locations of the Rocky Mountain west.

The Flathead Reservation is the home of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The tribes are from different linguistic families, but both are related to other tribes of the Pacific Northwest and their ancestors lived in the western Montana region for hundreds of years before the white man came. A small group of Flathead tribal members are descended from an early-day band of the Pend Oreille.

The tribal membership today numbers approximately 5,400. About 50 percent of the enrolled members live off the reservation, principally in the Pacific Northwest and California.

The Flathead Indians generally have had friendly relationships with the white man since the first fur traders entered the region. They first entered into a treaty with the United States in 1855, and they agreed to settle in the areas then known as the Jocko Reserve (the present reservation) and the Bitterroot Valley were moved northward to the Jocko Reserve and the Bitterroot lands were opened to white homesteaders. As compensation for the action, the Tribes were to receive \$5,000 annually for ten years, and also were to receive the proceeds of the sale of their lands to homesteaders. In 1966 the Indian Claims Commission awarded the Tribes nearly \$4½ million in final settlement of major treaty-based claims. Other smaller claims are pending.

The original reservation totaled 1,242,969 acres. Although the reservation boundaries remain as originally designated, the amount of land owned by Indians was reduced through the years by homesteading and allotment sales to 617,553 acres (as of June 30, 1967). Of this total the tribes own 557,260 acres. The balance excepting 1,016 acres in government reserve is in individual Indian ownership.

Much of the tribal land is in valuable commercial timber stands. Timber sales were expected to bring the tribe over \$1½ million in 1967, and an even higher income in the years immediately ahead. Lumbering is one of the principal industries of the area. Two large sawmills, non-Indian in ownership, are located on the reservation. These provide employment for more than 100 tribal members. Indians also work in other mills in the vicinity and in associated logging operations.

In addition to its timber income, the tribe has received \$238,375 in yearly rental of the site of Kerr Dam, a hydro-electric power generating facility of the Montana Power Company. A recent Federal Power Commission order, readjusting the annual rental to \$950,000, retroactive to May 1959, is pending in the courts. If the order is upheld, assets and annual income of the tribes will be boosted substantially. These and other sources of income, including grazing leases and Christman tree sales, make the Flathead Tribe the most prosperous of any Indian group in Montana. Potentials for development of hydro-electric power sites and residential recreational areas promise additional increases in the future.

One major resource which has much potential for the future is the reservation's scenic location. Its mountains, forests and lakes--Flathead Lake is the largest natural fresh water body west of the Mississippi--attract thousands of visitors each year. The tribe owns a tourist resort at Blue Bay on Flathead Lake, and a bathhouse and related facilities at Hot Springs.

Points of interest on the reservation include the National Bison Range at Moiese, two water fowl refuges, and historic St. Ignatius Mission, established in 1854.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates an irrigation system on the reservation that serves approximately 118,000 acres. Of this acreage only about 12 percent is in Indian ownership. The Flathead Irrigation Project also operates an electric power system.

Indian and white long have lived in interspersed on the Flathead; the present reservation population comprises about 2,700 Indians and over 12,000 non-Indians. Tribal children have attended mission and public schools since their inception. Numerous tribal members have held public office at State, county, and local levels. There has been much inter-marriage, and many tribal members are indistinguishable from the non-Indians in appearance, speech and manner of living. The rate of unemployment and underemployment is less on Flathead than it is on most other reservations.

The Flathead Indians chose to organize under the Wheeler-Howard Act, and the Tribes constitution and by-laws were approved by the Secretary of the Interior October 28, 1935. The corporate charter was ratified April 25, 1936. Governing body of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes is a tribal council of ten members elected on a district basis. Council members are elected for four-year terms by secret ballot. Elections are held every two years, with five councilmen chosen at each election. The council elects the chairman and other officers from within its membership.

Evidence of recent material progress among the Indians of the Flathead Reservation is on every side. It is reflected in rising living standards, improved housing, and widening educational attainment. Social stability has not fully or uniformly kept pace, but it too, is showing progress.

TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS AND OFFICERS
FLATHEAD RESERVATION
DIXON, MONTANA 59831

<u>NAME & TITLE</u>	<u>DISTRICT & ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
William J. Ely, Jr.	Ronan, Mont. 59864	676-2316
Patrick Lefthand	Elmo, Mont. 59915	-
Robert A. McCrea	Dixon, Mont. 59831	-
Archie McDonald	Niarada, Mont. 59852	741-2771
Harold W. Mitchell, Jr., - Chairman	St. Ignatius, Mont. 59865	745-4121 745-3339
E.W. Morigeau	East Shore, Polson, Mont. 59860	887-2579
Floyd Nicolai	Arlee, Montana 59821	726-3412
Leo Sias	Rt.1, Ronan, Mont. 59864	676-8065
Alvin E. Sloan	Rt. 1, Box 38, St. Ignatius, Mont. 59865	745-3376
Fred Whitworth - Vice-Chairman	Arlee, Montana 59821	726-3323
Gerald Hamel - Sergeant at Arms	Dixon, Montana 59831	726- 3128
Ruby Christopher - Treasurer	Dixon, Montana 59831	-
Fred Houle, Jr. - Secretary	Dixon, Montana 59831	-

Tribal Telephone Number:	726-3595 or 726-3599
Telegraphic Address:	Dixon, Montana 59831
Terms of Office:	Four years - staggered terms.
Organization:	Tribal Council
Constitution:	IRA - amended four times, 1948-1960
Charter:	IRA - not amended.
Meetings:	Regular meetings first Friday of January. April July, and October - Special meetings as necessary.
CAP Director:	Tom McDonald - 726-3122
EDA Director:	Joe Bailey - 726-3645

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, south of the Milk River in north central Montana, is the home of descendants of two distinct tribes--the Gros Ventre or 'Aksina and the Assiniboiné*. Both were plains tribes but the Gros Ventre were of Algonquin stock, closely related to the Arapahoe, whereas the Assiniboiné once were part of the Yanktonai Sioux.

The Gros Ventre were living in present-day Montana when the first white men entered the region. The Assiniboiné left their mother tribe, the Yanktonai Sioux, shortly before 1640. They followed the Cree northward from the headwaters of the Mississippi between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay. It is believed they settled first in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, then drifted northwest to the region around Lake Winnipeg. They ranged in Canada and along the Milk River. Until 1838 they were a large tribe of from 1,000 to 1,200 lodges. Smallpox reduced them to less than 400 lodges, and conflicts with neighboring hostile tribes diminished their numbers still further.

Both the Gros Ventre and Assiniboiné shared the vast Blackfeet Hunting Territory which was set aside by the Treaty of 1855. These lands were to be used in common by Indians receiving rations at Fort Browning, Milk River, and Fort Belknap, for a period of 99 years. The area was reduced in 1873. Three separate reservations, Blackfeet, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck--were established by the Act of May 1, 1888.

In 1937 the enrollment of the Fort Belknap Indian Community was placed at 1,487. On January 1, 1968 it was estimated that 3,608 individuals were enrolled or eligible for enrollment. This constitutes an increase of nearly 142 percent in 30 years.

Of the present total membership, 1,515--less than half--still live on the reservation during most of the year and a number of others live nearby. Also, about 70 non-enrolled Indians, mostly Chippewa and Cree, live on the reservation although they have no interest in the tribal assets.

About 37 percent of the Indian residents live along the Milk River, on the northern fringe of the reservation, in an irrigated area. Most of the others live 35 to 40 miles to the south, along the base of the Little Rocky Mountains in or near the towns of Hays and Lodge Pole,

The area between the Milk River and the Little Rockies is grazing land. Few people live in that region.

There are 651,119 acres within the reservation boundaries, two-thirds of which is allotted to and owned by individual Indians. See Table IV. Tribally-owned land is leased to either Indian or non-Indian cattlemen, and with other assets produces an annual income to the tribal government averaging around \$38,000. This is used for the modest expenses of operating the tribal government.

*Another group of Assiniboinés are enrolled as members of the Fort Peck Tribes.

The Fort Belknap Indian Community was organized in 1935 under the Wheeler-Howard Act, and its constitution and by-laws were approved on December 13 of that year. A corporate charter was ratified August 25, 1937. The tribe is governed by a council of 12 members, elected every two years. The constitution states that the council shall have six Gros Ventre and six Assiniboine members. The council chooses its own officers.

For many generations, members of both tribal groups have intermarried with whites, and English is the language of common use--possibly because the two tribes are of different linguistic families.

Fort Belknap children from the northern end of the reservation attend public schools at Harlem and Dodson. There is a public elementary school and a 12-grade mission school at Hays for children on the southern end. However, high school facilities at the mission are quite limited and almost all high school students in the southern communities attend off-reservation boarding schools. See Table II.

The Fort Belknap Reservation, like many others, lacks sufficient resources to provide an adequate living for all its residents. Some families support themselves by farming and ranching and by jobs in agriculture, and others derive some income from those sources. Successful efforts are being made to get more Indian land in Indian use, and the tribe is striving to keep Indian land in Indian ownership. However, the reservation could not support all its population even with maximum development and maximum Indian use of Indian land.

A Soil and Range Resource Inventory was completed in 1966. This inventory showed 150,000 acres of range land that could be converted to a higher land use by dry land farming. This form of land use would increase the land owners return from \$0.65 to \$3.50 per acre. Also the farm operators gross return would increase from \$1.50 to \$30.00 per acre.

Three Indian and one non-Indian operators broke over 5,000 acres of this class land in 1967. Several more Indian operators are planning to break an additional amount of land in 1968. Hopefully this higher land usage will improve the economic situation of the reservation.

Reservation resources other than agriculture, including known coal and bentonite deposits and a vast limestone deposit, do not appear to offer employment potential in the near future. Thus there will be continued emphasis on education and development of skills to enable tribal members to hold jobs off the reservation.

Fort Belknap is off the beaten tourist path, but the reservation does have scenic locations along the Little Rockies in which the tribal people take great pride. One of the best known sites is in Mission Canyon south of Hays, where campgrounds have been developed. A major attraction of the canyon is a natural arch. There also are other campgrounds on the reservation, and visitors are welcome.

FORT BELKNAP COMMUNITY COUNCIL
FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY
HARLEM, MONTANA 59526

<u>TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>TERM</u>
Clarence Adams	Chairman	Hays	Gros Ventre	4 yrs.
Gilbert Horn	Vice-Chairman	Hays	Assiniboine	"
Wilbur J. Bigby	Secretary-Treasurer	Lodge Pole	Assiniboine	"
Lyman Young	Sergeant at Arms	Milk River	Gros Ventre	2 yrs.
Bryan Cochran, Jr.	Member	Hays	Gros Ventre	"
John Capture	"	Hays	Gros Ventre	4 yrs.
Gerald Walsh	"	Lodge Pole	Gros Ventre	"
Andrew Gray	"	Lodge Pole	Assiniboine	"
Donald F. Martin	"	Hays	Gros Ventre	2 yrs.
John Crasco	"	Lodge Pole	Assiniboine	"
James Hawley	"	Milk River	Assiniboine	2 yrs.
Richard King	"	Milk River	Assiniboine	"

Tribal Telephone Number:	353-2793
Telegraphic Address:	Harlem, Montana
Terms of Office:	Two Years - staggered terms
Organization:	Community Council
Constitution:	IRA - amended six times, 1944, 1959, 1960 and 1964.
Charter:	IRA - amended once, 1964.
Meetings:	Regular meetings - first Monday of every month - special meetings as necessary.
CAP Director:	Ray Gone - 353-2412
EDA Director:	Charles Soo - 265-9226

FORT PECK RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Fort Peck Indian Reservation covers more than two million acres of rolling farm and range land in northeastern Montana. This area varies in elevation from 1,900 to 3,100 feet and is subject to great extremes of temperature. Winters are severly cold, summers hot. Precipitation is generally, low but extremely variable. Timber is limited to the bottom-lands of the Missouri River and the lower reaches of its tributary streams, and has little commercial value.

The Indian population is concentrated in the southern part of the reservation. The principal communities lie along the only eastwest through routes of communications, U.S. Highway No. 2 and the Great Northern Railroad which closely parallel each other on the reservation. For their livelihood these communities are almost entirely dependent upon ranching, farming and oil producing activities of that area. Wolf Point is the largest town on the reservation. Of its approximately 4,200 population, one-fifth are Indian. Poplar, 22 miles to the east, is headquarters for the tribal government and the Indian Agency. Its 2,600 population is predominantly Indian.

The 6,218 persons who are enrolled on the Fort Peck Reservation are of two distinct tribal groups, the Sioux and the Assiniboine. To a large extent they still maintain their separate cultures. Only in recent years has there been any appreciable intermarriage between them. Both groups have intermarried with whites, with whom they have lived in close contact for many years and with whom they have attended public schools since 1935. Only about 17 percent of Fort Peck enrollees are full-bloods. Nearly 43 percent of the enrollees live off the reservation, primarily in the western states. Resident Indian population includes a considerable number of families of Cree and Turtle Mountain Chippewa who have no legal interest in Fort Peck assets.

The Fort Peck Indians did not accept the Indian Reorganization Act. They conduct most of the tribal business through an Executive Board comprised of twelve voting members (two from each of six districts), a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are elected by the people.

By treaty of 1851, the Assiniboine Indians who were living in the vicinity of the present Fort Peck Reservation were granted hunting and fishing privileges in common with the Blackfeet, Gros Ventre and other tribes, but were to receive rations at a station by the Big Bend of the Milk River near the present town of Harlem, Montana. By 1871 it was reported that large bands of Sioux Tribes from the North, representing scattered remnants of several bands of Sioux, had attached themselves to this agency. A year later upon the recommendation of a commission appointed to study the problems of these Indians, the agency was moved to its present location at Poplar, Montana, and both Sioux and Assiniboine were concentrated there. Establishment of the Fort Peck Reservation was ratified and its boundaries established by Congress in 1888.

Lands on the Fort Peck Reservation were allotted to individuals under a series of acts passed during the years 1908-1928. After 1911 lands not selected by Indians were opened to homestead entry. For homesteaded lands the Fort Peck Tribes were to receive \$1.25 per acre. Much of the better crop land of the area passed from Indian ownership prior to 1930. During the drought years of the 1930's many of the non-Indian farmers failed and submarginal farm lands were repurchased by the government. These 85,506 acres, designated as submarginal, are leased by the tribes under revocable permit with the government, then re-leased by the tribes to individuals. Today slightly over one-half of the land originally allotted to individual Indians is in non-Indian ownership. In all Indians have about 975,000 acres of Indian land available for their own use. However, they actually use only 34 percent of it themselves, leasing the rest to non-Indian farmers and ranchers and to oil companies. Less than 200 or the 865 resident families use the land themselves.

Income on the reservation is low, living conditions generally are poor and unemployment is a chronic problem. There is an extremely wide range of income received by resident Indians, but the average and median income is far below that for the State of Montana, the counties in which the reservation is located and for many Indians living off the reservation. The reasons for the poor economic status are many. Indians suffer from the same lack of job opportunities as do non-Indians in the area, but to a much greater degree. Their level of education attainment is considerably lower than non-Indians and a high percentage of the labor force is unskilled.

The Tribal Executive Board in cooperation with federal, state and local organizations is working to improve conditions on the reservation. Tribal land holdings are being increased and consolidated through a continuing program of land purchasing. Irrigation works being constructed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs will increase the present 15,000 acres of irrigated crop land to 25,000 acres during the next few years. New housing for 56 low income families has been built by the Fort Peck Housing Authority through the Housing Assistance Administration low-rent housing program, and 50 more units have been approved to start in 1968. Additional housing is being built under the HAA-BIA mutual-help housing program and existing homes are being improved through the BIA housing improvement program. The Public Health Service Sanitation Program is bringing improved water supply and sanitary facilities to all Indian communities on the reservation.

Community facilities also are being improved. In 1965, a new tribal office and community center was built and a new tribal jail was completed in 1966. Existing recreational facilities such as picnic areas, and campgrounds have been improved and new ones developed. Future improvements will include swimming pools in two of the reservation communities and new community centers for Fort Kipp, Brockton, Wolf Point, Oswego, and Frazer. In conjunction with the improvement of recreation areas, the first work and recreation program for Fort Peck youth was undertaken in 1963. This program, which was aimed primarily at reducing the school dropout rate among Indian students has been continued and expanded in succeeding years.

The Fort Peck Tribes have been taking full advantage of federal programs to aid depressed areas. Use of the force account method (use of Indian laborers and construction workers instead of contracting with a construction firm) has made it possible to hire a considerable number of Indians who otherwise would be unemployed. This has been most helpful to the economy of the area, but it is of short term value. Unless new businesses are developed on or near the reservation to employ the surplus labor force, no lasting improvement in the economic situation can be expected. This need is recognized and efforts are being concentrated on the longer range goals of bringing industry to the reservation, and encouraging local enterprises that can increase job opportunities.

The Fort Peck Tribes now have the promise of industry on the reservation. They have selected a site for their industrial park at Poplar, set aside 40 acres of land for this purpose and applied for assistance from the Economic Development Administration to build it. One firm, which constructs prebuilt homes, has agreed to occupy a site in the industrial park even before it is completed. From the Poplar location, this firm intends to serve a wide area in northeastern Montana and western North Dakota. Judging from experience in other areas, the Fort Peck tribes feel this is only the beginning of the development of a diversified industrial base on the reservations.

TRIBAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
THE ASSINIBOINE AND SIOUX TRIBES
OF THE FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION
FORT PECK AGENCY
POPLAR, MONTANA 59255

<u>TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TERM END</u>
William Youpee	Chairman	At Large	Poplar	First
Joseph Culbertson	Vice-Chairman	At Large		Regular
Ernest Longee	Sergeant-at-Arms	At Large	Poplar	Meeting
Gladys Jackson	Member	Oswego	Oswego	Following
Joe Day	Member	Oswego	Oswego	Election
Harold Blount	"	Frazer	Frazer	in 1969
Leslie Fourstar	"	Frazer	Frazer	"
Norman Hollow	"	Fort Kipp	Brocton	"
Lida Menz	"	Fort Kipp	Brockton	"
Marjorie Johnson	"	Wolf Point	Poplar	"
Wilfred Smith	"	Wolf Point	Wolf Point	"
Howard Culbertson	"	Poplar	Poplar	"
William McClammy	"	Poplar	Poplar	"
Archie Red Boy, Sr.	"	Riverside	Poplaride	"
Jesse J. Kirn	"	Riverside	Poplar	"
Verne E. Gibbs	Secretary-Treasurer		Poplar	

Tribal Telephone Number:	768-3759 Poplar, Montana
Telegraphic Address:	Poplar, Montana
Terms of Office:	Two years - not staggered
Organization:	Tribal Executive Board and General Council
Constitution:	Not Organized under IRA, but approved by BIA on October 1, 1960.
Charter:	None
Meetings:	General Council - Upon receipt of petition calling for General Council, Chairman of Tribal Executive Board to call meeting. Tribal Executive Board - Regular and special meetings established by Board in accordance with duly enacted resolution.
Election:	Last Saturday in October every two years.
CAP Director:	Bill Sansaver - 768-3604 or 3605
EDA Director:	Vaal G. Hall - 768-3608

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Northern Cheyenne Indians call themselves "The Morning Star People". They take that name from one of their famed leaders of the last century Chief Morning Star (also known as Dull Knife). A morning star design is the tribe's brand and trademark.

Because of the isolated location of their reservation in southcentral Montana, the Northern Cheyennes have had less daily contact with non-Indians than any other tribal group in Montana or Wyoming. Their isolation is reflected in their cultural patterns, customs, and values. However more recent improvements in transportation facilities, especially the designation and surfacing of major highway U.S. 212 which traverses the center of the reservation, has considerably lessened the barriers of isolation.

Moreover, in recent years growing programs in credit, economic development, public works, education, vocational training, employment, community development, and the upgrading of social services have accelerated the economic and social adjustments of the Northern Cheyennes. Of the 2,986 enrolled members of the tribe, some 650 make their homes away from the reservations.

The number of non-Indians living among the approximately 2,500 Indian (member and non-member) residents of the reservation total approximately 250. These include merchants, spouses of Indians, missionaries, teachers, and Agency employees. Of 444,157 acres of land within the reservation boundaries there was in June 30, 1967, only 2.5 percent of land in non-trust fee patent status. Much of this small acreage of non-trust land has been deeded to members of the tribe.

The Cheyenne Indians, of whom the Northern Cheyenne were a part, originally dwelt near the Red River of the North. They were reported by the French as early as 1680. By 1804, when Lewis and Clark met them, they were living on the plains near the Black Hills. They changed rapidly at about this time from an agricultural people to a typical plains tribe.

The Cheyenne were bitter enemies of most Indian tribes except the Arapahoe, their neighbors on the southeast, with whom they frequently intermarried. From the first they were timid, suspicious, then hostile towards the whites. They participated in treaty-making in 1825 near present Fort Pierre, South Dakota. A few years later a large part of the tribe decided to move southward and make permanent headquarters on the Arkansas River. The remainder continued to rove the plains near the headwaters of the North Platte and Yellowstone Rivers. This separation of the Cheyenne Tribe was recognized by the Fort Laramie Treaty in 1851.

The Northern Cheyenne joined the Sioux in the Sitting Bull War in 1876. Finally subdued, they were taken as prisoners of war to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to be colonized with the Southern Cheyenne. They went unwillingly and refused to remain. A desperate effort to escape resulted in most of the group being killed. Little Wolf, Morning Star and some sixty followers managed to escape to the north. Finally subdued, they were placed on their present reservation in 1884. The original reserve, set aside by Executive Order of President Arthur, consisted of 271,000 acres between the Crow Reservation and an imaginary line ten miles west of the Tongue River. In 1900 President McKinley moved the boundary line eastward to the Tongue River. This boundary has since remained unchanged.

The small agricultural tracts along the rivers and streams had been settled by whites prior to the establishment of the reservation. Land interests were purchased from about forty white settlers. This reservation was one of the last to be allotted (1926). Unallotted lands were not opened for homestead entry but reserved as tribal lands. The Northern Cheyenne lands thus are not as checkerboarded with non-Indian land as is the case of most reservations in this area.

About 20 percent of the Indian families make their home in rural areas, along the streams and rivers. The remainder are concentrated principally in four communities; Lane Deer, Busby, Ashland, and Birney. The housing and sanitation conditions in these communities have been improved considerably within recent years. The Northern Cheyennes are becoming more and more conscious of the need for better homes. Some type of home improvement has benefited 298 families on the reservation since 1965. These improvements include general repair, modernization and additions. As of January 1, 1968, 178 new homes had been constructed.

The Division of Indian Health, U.S. Public Health Service, which has been responsible for Indian health since 1955, is presently working with the Indian people to bring water sanitation facilities to each community. To date, water facilities and outside toilet and garbage facilities have been completed in Lane Deer, Birney, and Busby communities, and in the rural area known as the Kirby district.

Today, many Northern Cheyennes find regular employment with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service, the St. Labre Mission, Guild Arts and Crafts, the public schools, local businesses, and in programs sponsored under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act. Temporary employment includes jobs provided by the Tribal Council, farming and ranch work, firefighting, and programs such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Unemployment still persists, however, in the neighborhood of 25 percent. While this compares unfavorably with the national average rate of unemployment, it is much more favorable than the percentage rates reported by many other reservations. The Tribal Council, with the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, hopes to attract reliable and responsible industries to the reservation to boost employment. Gross earned income of tribal members for 1967 was over 1.5 million dollars. Average family earned income is more than \$3,000 per year. This is considerably higher than the family income reported for most other reservations.

Largely responsible for the improved employment picture is a plastic factory operated by Guild Arts and Crafts, Inc., of New York City. In September 1962, this company set up a plastic assembly plant near the Ashland community. In March 1963, an on-the-job training program was established to provide workers with specialized skill in jewelry making. In 1965 the company moved into a new tribally-owned factory near Ashland. The company is occupying the building under a 20 year lease with a renewal option. The factory cost \$100,000 which was paid for with tribal funds from the Northern Cheyenne Judgement Fund (see below), and this is returning 4 percent interest to the tribe on the unpaid balance over the initial 20 year period. The factory employs an average of 130 or more year-round and the annual payroll exceeds \$400,000.

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe was organized in 1936 under the Indian Reorganization Act. Its principal source of income has been from tribally-owned land which totaled 256,572 acres on June 30, 1967. The tribe's aim has been to retain Indian and tribal ownership of the reservation land base and encourage full use of the land by Indian operators and the tribe.

The tribe is operating a Land Purchase Enterprise to prevent Indian lands from going into non-Indian ownership. The trend in land use shifted from 49 percent Indian use of range land in 1960 to 98 percent Indian use of range land by 1967. Full use of range land was accelerated by the establishment of a tribally-owned steer herd in 1963. The time is near when all range land will be used by individual Indian cattlemen.

The Northern Cheyennes in 1964 received approximately \$3,900,000 in settlement of a land claim against the United States government. Much of the judgment fund money was spent for family improvement and most of the new houses built in recent years were paid for at least partially with judgment fund moneys. The tribe has established a permanent \$250,000 scholarship fund, and interest earnings are being used to finance the education of tribal members. The tribe also has a substantial reserve sum committed to use for economic and industrial development.

Approximately 75 percent of the Northern Cheyenne children attend public and private schools. The remaining 25 percent attend two schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Some of the natural resources of the reservation have not been fully developed. These include 71,000 acres of commercial timber land, capable of producing approximately 4 million board feet of timber annually on a sustained yeild basis. Two small sawmills now operate on the reservation.

One highly important natural resource is an extensive deposit of subbituminous coal. A major coal company obtained a prospecting permit on about 95,000 acres of Northern Cheyenne land in 1966. Exploration is in progress and the prospects seem highly favorable for development of a mining venture that might result in 100 or more jobs as well as substantial increase in tribal income.

Some reservation land is under lease to oil companies but there have been no oil and gas discoveries.

The greatest underdeveloped resource on the reservation is that of manpower. Full utilization of this human resource will require continued education, training, and development of motivation to achieve self-sufficiency as well as full development of natural resources and development of new employment opportunities. Progress is being made in all areas.

TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE
NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE
NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION
NORTHERN CHEYENNE AGENCY
LAME DEER, MONTANA 59043

<u>TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TERM END</u>
Ed Foote	Member	Ashland	Lame Deer	9/21/70
Patricia Littlewolf	Secretary	-	-	"
Allen Rowland	Chairman	Ashland	Ashland	9/21/72
Bert Kaline	Member	Birney	Birney	9/21/70
Leroy Pine	"	Busby	Busby	"
James King	"	Lame Deer	Lame Deer	"
Albert Tallbull	"	Lame Deer	Lame Deer	"
James McClane	"	Lame Deer	Lame Deer	"
Geroge Burns	"	Lame Deer	Lame Deer	"
Wendell Shoulderblade	Vice-Chairman	Lame Deer	Lame Deer	"
James Dahle	Member	Muddy	Lame Deer	"
Mathew Two Moons	"	Busby	Busby	"

* The Secretary and Treasurer are appointed by each incoming council to serve the same period as the council.

Tribal Telephone Number: Lame Deer 477-6262

Telegraphic Address: Lame Deer, Montana

Terms of Office: President - four years, councilmen - two years. Terms of office not-staggered.

Organization: Tribal Council

Constitution: IRA - amended 1958 and 1960

Charter: IRA - not amended

Meetings: Regular meetings - first Monday after the 15th of each month. Special meetings as necessary.

CAP Director: Robert Bailey - 477-6381

EDA Director: Willard Raines - 665-1893

ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION, MONTANA

The Rocky Boy's Reservation, in the Bear Paw Mountains of northcentral Montana, differs in several respects from other reservations in Montana and Wyoming. It is the smallest reservation in the two states, and home of the smallest tribe. It was established not by treaty, but by executive order. (Northern Cheyenne also is an "executive order" reservation.) It was not established until 1916, and thus is the newest reservation in the area.

The reservation takes its unusual name from the leader of a wandering band of Chippewa Indians. Translated from the Chippewa, his name meant "Stone Child". Some white man changed this to "Rocky Boy".

Rocky Boy's people were among a number of Chippewa and Cree Indians who originated in the Great Lakes region. For some reason, they had severed their ties with their original tribes and migrated to the northern plains region, wandering from place to place in both present-day Montana and in Canada. One of the Cree groups was led by Little Bear.

For many years the rootless little bands drifted between Montana cities such as Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Havre, Choteau and Chinook, and often moving over into Canada. Montanans tended to regard them as "Canadian Indians", and Congress in 1896 appropriated \$5,000 to finance the deportation of Canadian Indians from Montana back to Canada. Some were deported, but they quickly returned.

A number of prominent Montanans and the Indian leaders, weary of the hand-to-mouth existence of their people, finally brought about the creation of the Rocky Boy's Reservation in 1916. At first a tract of approximately 55,000 acres, part of the Old Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve south of Havre, was designated as refuge for the "homeless and wandering" Indians. About 450 of them--perhaps half of those eligible--chose to settle on the new reservation.

In later years, more land was added to the reservation until it reached its present size of 107,613 acres.

The reservation people in 1935 elected to organize under provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act. They formed the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation. Their constitution was approved in 1935, and their charter was ratified the following year.

The governing body is a business committee of nine members, elected for two-year terms. Tribal officers are chosen by the business committees.

The tribal population has grown through the years. Today there are about 1,757 enrolled members. Many of the membership have left the reservation, and many of those who still call it home live there only during the winter months.

Those who remain on the reservation face critical economic problems. The entire reservation is no larger than some one-family cattle ranches in Montana. Natural resources are limited to grazing land, a small stand of marginal timber; about 500 acres of hay land, and a most attractive setting.

The recent trends of development have contributed much to the economic and social well being of the Chippewa Cree Tribe. Resources on Rocky Boy's Reservation have been expanded to include oil and gas exploration, mineral exploration, recreation development in addition to the now available grazing lands, farm lands and approximately 500 acres of irrigated lands.

All Rocky Boy's land is tribal ownership, although individuals may obtain free-use assignments of up to 160 acres. The tribal members now can relinquish their assignments to the tribe for land development purposes. Some 40 families own herds of cattle and the surplus range on the reservation is leased to non-Indian cattle operators.

The development of a commercial recreation facility will offer some opportunity for tribal income and employment in the future. Industrial and small business development on the reservation will give added opportunity to the Chippewa Cree for employment.

The probability of natural gas development on Rocky Boy's brightens the picture considerably even with a possibility of establishing a Rocky Boy's Gas Company to service the reservation population.

It has been the custom for many of the Rocky Boy's people to leave the reservation each summer to work as agricultural laborers, or at other seasonal jobs. Increased mechanization has reduced the number of such jobs, and the future for unskilled workers here, as elsewhere, is bleak.

The Rocky Boy's Reservation never was allotted, and all the land remains in tribal ownership. However, the tribe makes free-use "assignments" of up to 160 acres to individual families. Families who own cattle also are granted free grazing privileges for up to 50 head. Lands not in free use by tribal members are leased to others, Indian or non-Indian. Lease fees provide the tribal government's principal source of income, seldom exceeding \$35,000 per year.

It might be noted that if all the reservation were in Indian use, it could hardly provide an adequate living for more than 30 or 40 families.

Schools on the reservation formerly were operated by the Indian Bureau but the education responsibility was transferred to the Havre school district in 1960. (Havre is 30 miles north of the reservation headquarters.) A new school was built near the headquarters site, and most youngsters through the seventh grade attend school there. Junior and senior high school students go to Havre schools. Many Rocky Boy's children attend schools in Box Elder, west of the reservation.

Because of the need for parents to leave the reservation to work, some children are not enrolled in school in the fall and spring. The reservation drop-out rate, like its welfare cases is high.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE
CHIPPEWA CREE TRIBE OF THE ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION
ROCKY BOY'S AGENCY
BOX ELDER, MONTANA 59521

<u>TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
Joe Demontiney	Chairman
Joseph D. Rosette	Secretary
John Windy Boy	Member
Louie Denny	"
Pete Denny	"
Cecelia Corcoran	"
Wolf Child	"
William Morsette	"
George Sutherland	"
Iola Sutherland	Tribal Treasurer, non-tribal council member.

Tribal Telephone Number:	395-2402
Telegraphic Address:	Box Elder, Montana
Terms of Office:	Two years - staggered terms
Organization:	Business Committee
Constitution:	IRA - not amended
Charter:	IRA - not amended.
Meetings:	Regular meetings - last Friday of each month. Special meetings as necessary.
CAP Director:	Frank Hayes - 395-2485
EDA Director:	Charles Soo - 265-9226

THE LANDLESS INDIANS

A Montana State Corporate charter was granted the Landless Indians May 21, 1951. The officers of the incorporation were Joseph H. Dussome, President of Montana Inc. and Helen Thumm, Vice-President. The purpose of the charter reads as follows:

1. To organize the Indians and relations of Indians of the Chippewa-Cree tribe, formerly of the Pembina Band of the Red River Tribe, the Chief Little Shell Band, the Wilkie Band, the Gabriel Azure Ban, the Turtle Mountain Band and all other Indians residing in the State of Montana who have no prior claims or payments from the government of the United States.
2. To provide an organization for all Indians not living on an Indian reservation or who are not wards of the United States and whose principal residence is not the State of Montana, and members of their immediate families by intermarriage with any Indians of the State of Montana who are not living on any Indian reservation and who have not had any grant of land otherwise as Indians made to them by the United States, provided that this shall not affect or interfere with such lawful claims of land grants or otherwise which have been received by members of this corporation and have been cancelled by the United States, and shall not in any manner interfere with the legality of any existing claim of the Crees and Chippewas against the United States.
3. To adopt, use and alter at pleasure a corporate seal.
4. To acquire, own and use and hold by purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise real and personal property.
5. To borrow money, if necessary, and to give mortgages, liens, or pledges of the property of the corporation.
6. To lease, sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any property of the corporation.
7. To establish, open and maintain recreation centers, homes for old people, childrens homes, social clubs and similar facilities for the use and benefit of the members of the said corporation and the children of the members.
8. To appoint such agents and officers as its business may require.
9. To establish county or district subordinate organizations throughout the State of Montana in counties or districts where twenty-five (25) or more adult members exist or reside.
10. To do and perform any other acts or actions which other non-profit corporations of the State of Montana created for the purposes here in stated may be authorized now or hereafter by the laws of Montana.
11. To speak with the same authority, act with the same authority and serve the purpose, for the members of this corporation, as any Indian council now in existence or which may come into existence hereafter.

12. To admit persons to membership in the corporation and to expel any member pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws and to classify memberships in the corporation if desirable.

13. To provide by its by-laws the amount of its membership fee to be paid by the various classes of members; the amount to be paid by each member annually for dues, and to fix the time of payment and the manner of collection in the same and to provide forfeiture of membership in the corporation for non-payment of dues.

14.. To provide for an executive committee with which shall have authority to carry out the purposes of the corporation under the direction of the members and of the directors.

The original President of the Landless Indians, Joseph H. Dussome, is no longer living and the Landless Indians have filed a claim with the Indian Claims Commission for reimbursement of the lands taken from the Chippewa Tribe in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Several members of the Little Shell Band were given homestead entry rights in the State of Montana. They filed upon these homesteads and a good many of filings later were cancelled upon order from the United States Government. This group is now very active trying to have new lands made available to the Chippewa Indians who had their homesteads cancelled. Members of the Little Shell Band of Chippewa Indians have rights to lands which have been recognized by the United States Government and the Indian Claims Commission. They are making application under the 1887 law which grants them the right to homestead on government land and in any area where they might exist. Several efforts are being made at this time to file homestead rights in forest reserves and the Bureau of Land Management Lands. This issue is still being contested with the Secretary of the Interior. The last official meeting of the Landless Indian group has the following minutes; and they indicate the business that has been transacted.

SERVICE UNITS LOCATED IN STATE OF MONTANA

By County, IHS Facility, and FY-1969 Estimated Population

<u>SERVICE UNIT *</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>IHS FACILITY</u>	BY-1969 IHS POPULATION
Blackfeet	Glacier Pondera	PHS Indian Hosp., Browning PHS Indian Health Sta., Heart Butte	5580
Crow-No. Cheyenne	Big Horn Rosebud Yellowstone	(PHS Indian Hosp., Crow Agency (PHS Indian Health Station, Pryor PHS Indian Health Center, Lame Deer	5400
Flathead	Lake Missoula Flathead Sanders	PHS Indian Health Center, St. Ignatius	2770
Ft. Belknap-Rocky Boy's	Blaine Phillips Hill Choteau	(PHS Indian Hosp., Harlem (PHS Indian Health Station, Hays PHS Indian Health Center, Rocky Boy's	3350
Fort Peck	Roosevelt Daniels Sheridan Valley	(PHS Indian Health Center, Poplar (PHS Indian Health Station, Wolf Point	3550
TOTAL SERVICE UNIT POPULATION			20,650
STATE OF MONTANA			23,700

*Service Unit Boundaries correspond to entire county divisions

ESTIMATED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

State of Montana
Fiscal Year 1969

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	23,700	11,995	11,705
Under 1	918	477	441
1 - 4	3498	1725	1773
5 - 9	3877	1988	1889
10 - 14	3086	1538	1548
15-19	2119	1103	1016
20-24	1548	735	813
25-29	1375	649	726
30-34	1296	667	629
35-39	1121	580	541
40-44	1017	484	533
45-49	870	454	416
50-54	668	368	300
55-59	638	329	309
60-64	512	290	222
65-69	405	203	202
70-74	320	184	136
75-79	230	125	105
80-84	114	57	57
85+	88	39	49

The median age of the Indian population residing in Montana during FY-1969 is estimated to be 22.9 years based on the above population.

The major definitions of a health center and a health station are as follows:

Public Health Service Indian Health Center: A facility, physically separated from a hospital, where one or more clinical treatment services, such as physician, dentist or nursing services, are available at least 40 hours a week for outpatient care.

Public Health Service Indian Health Station: A facility, physically separated from a hospital or health center, where one or more clinical treatment services, such as physician, dentist or nursing services, are available on a regularly scheduled basis but for less than 40 hours a week.

TABLE 11

Education of Indian Children in Montana 1966-67

ELEMENTARY

Reservation	<u>PUBLIC SCHOOLS</u>			<u>MISSION SCHOOLS</u>		
	SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT (1)		SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT	
	Number	Indian	Non-Indian	Number	Indian	Non-Indian
Blackfeet	7	1,683	1,358	0	0	0
Crow	7	806	964	2	152	3
Flathead	11	743	2,133	1	62	83
Fort Belknap	4	481	253	1	97	0
Fort Peck	7	964	1,586	1	70	122
Northern Cheyenne	4	312	194	1	297	14
Rocky Boy's	2	570	1,994	1	1	511

Reservation	<u>PUBLIC SCHOOLS</u>			<u>HIGH SCHOOLS</u> <u>MISSION SCHOOLS</u>		
	SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT (1)		SCHOOLS	ENROLLMENT	
	Number	Indian	Non-Indian	Number	Indian	Non-Indian
Blackfeet	2	351	516	0	0	0
Crow	3	222	475	0	0	0
Flathead	7	263	1,095	0	0	0
Fort Belknap	2	64	170	1	21	0
Fort Peck	7	278	931	0	0	0
Northern Cheyenne	2	49	55	1	117	8
Rocky Boy's	2	80	830	0	0	0

ELEMENTARY

	FEDERAL SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT						INDIAN	8TH
	ON RES. (2)			OFF RES. (2)		SPECIAL	ENROLLMENT TOTAL	GRADE GRAD.
	Bi	Bu	C	P	W			
Blackfeet	0	0	0	10	8	26	1,727	163
Crow	0	7	0	32	2	3	1,002	90
Flathead	0	4	0	13	0	4	826	68
Fort Belknap	0	8	0	4	5	7	602	44
Fort Peck	0	5	0	23	9	17	1,688	89
Northern Cheyenne	16	170	0	2	0	0	797	116
Rocky Boy's	0	13	0	2	2	1	589	44

FEDERAL SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT (3)											HIGH SCHOOLS	
											INDIAN ENROLLMENT	12TH GRADE
B	CA	Chi	Co	FI	FS	R	S	SR	SPECIAL	TOTAL	GRAD.	
Blackfeet	0	0	52	0	73	0	4	0	0	6	480	70
Crow	4	3	20	1	49	0	11	2	0	3	315	53
Flathead	3	0	9	0	41	1	0	0	0	3	320	63
Fort Belknap	3	2	16	1	86	12	2	0	0	8	215	38
Fort Peck	6	0	5	1	10	0	4	0	1	28	333	44
Northern Cheyenne	85	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	11	267	59
Rocky Boy's	7	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	98	16

HIGHER EDUCATION				
Blackfeet	Crow	Flathead	Fort Belknap	
Colleges and Universities	57	32	24	11
Haskell and IAIA (4)	16	23	5	21
Other Vocational Schools	55	19	37	48
TOTALS	128	74	66	80
Fort Peck	N. Cheyenne	Rocky Boy's		
Colleges and Universities	21	6	1	
Haskell and IAIA (4)	7	3	5	
Other Vocational Schools	28	29	8	
TOTALS	56	38	14	

(1) Includes enrollment of reservation and near-reservation public schools educating Indian children.

(2) Bi-Birney, Mont.; Bu-Busby, Mont.; C-Concho, Okla.; P-Pierre, S. Dak.; W-Wahpeton, N. Dak.

(3) B-Busby, Mont.; CA-Cheyenne-Arapaho, Concho, Okl.; Chi-Chilocco, Okla.; Co-Concho, Okla.; FI-Flandreau, S. Dak.; FS-Fort Sill, Okla.; R-Riverside, Anadarko, Okla.; S-Sequoyah, Tahlequah, Okla.; SR-Standing Rock, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

(4) Haskell-Lawrence, Kansas; IAIA-Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

STATISTICAL AND/OR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Interest in the Employment Assistance Program continues to grow. This year marked another high Area record in the number of units entering the program. A breakdown of the units is shown below.

TYPE OF SERVICE	FIELD OFFICES		WITHIN-AREA		TOTALS	
	UNITS	PERSONS	UNITS	PERSONS	UNITS	PERSONS
Direct Employment	132	186	179	565	311	751
Adult Vocational Training	92	156	60	128	152	284
TOTALS	224	342	239	693	463	1,035

Anticipated Workload

The anticipated workload for fiscal year 1969 has all the indications of servicing a fewer number of new units than in the 1968 fiscal year, due to the unexpected large number of carry-overs and the indications of reduction in operating funds. A larger number of units completing the prevocational phase at Missoula, Montana, requested training within-area than was anticipated, and this resulted in a large number of carry-overs. This is expected to happen again at the end of the 1969 fiscal year.

A breakdown of anticipated workload for fiscal year 1969 is as follows:

SERVICE	FIELD OFFICES	WITHIN AREA	MAD- ERA	ROS- WELL	PRE-VOC	TOTALS
DE	100	150	20	10		280
AVT	150	40				190
PRE-VOC					100	100
TOTALS	250	190	20	10	100	570

Applications in process at all reservations total 109, plus 49 applications in field offices awaiting scheduling dates. All agencies report that more units were available for service if there had been sufficient funds.

1968 SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

	SINGLES		FAMILIES			TOTALS	
	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	PERSONS	UNITS	PERSONS
Blackfeet	3	1	--	--	--	4	4
Crow							
Flathead	52	59	--	--	--	111	111
Fort Belknap							
Fort Peck	2					2	2
Norhtern Cheyenne						116	116
Rocky Boy's							

WITHIN AREA ARRIVALS

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

LOCATION	SINGLES		FAMILIES		TOTALS	
	MEN	WOMEN	Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Sing. & Fam.	No. of Persons
Great Falls	7	6	25	124	38	137
Billings	1	9	4	10	14	20
TOTAL	8	15	29	134	52	157

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT JOB PLACEMENTS

	PERMANENT				TEMPORARY			
	No. of Jobs Men Women		Hourly Wage Average Men Women		No. of Jobs Men Women		Hourly Wage Average Men Women	
Great Falls DE Office	29	7	2.55	1.69	2	0	1.60	0
Billings Area Office	4	10	2.60	1.65	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	17	2.58	1.67	2	0	1.60	0

REPEAT SERVICES

	D.E.		A. V. T.		OJT
Initial Services	267	(109)*	199		18
Repeat Services					
1	97	(16)	26		24
2	29	(1)	6		10
3	3	(1)	1		1
TOTAL	396	(127)	231		53

*Numbers in parenthesis indicate units in Missoula Project. They are included in the total figures.

WITHIN AREA ARRIVALS

ADULT VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)

LOCATION	SINGLES		FAMILIES		TOTAL	
	Men	Women	Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Sing. & Fam.	Number of Persons
Billings Area						
Billings Business College Billings, Montana	1	10	9	30	20	41
Acme Beauty College Billings, Montana	0	1	1	4	2	5
Great Falls Beauty College Great Falls, Montana	0	3	1	2	4	5
Jami Beauty College Great Falls, Montana	0	0	2	4	2	4
Capital School of Business Helena, Montana	1	2	2	6	5	9
Modern Business College Missoula, Montana	0	4	4	10	8	14
Vo-Tech Institute Missoula, Montana	3	0	10	37	13	40
Butte Bussiness College Butte, Montana	1	1	2	6	4	8
Northern Montana College Havre, Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muskogee Area Oklahoma City		1			1	1

JOB PLACEMENTS (EXCLUSIVE OF OJT)

BY AGENCY OFFICE

Agency	PERMANENT				TEMPORARY			
	No. of Jobs		Hourly Wage Average		No. of Jobs		Hourly Wage Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Blackfeet	0	0	0	0	49	2	2.50	2.40
					*1408		2.30	
Crow	0	0	0	0	1175	4	2.65	1.60
Flathead	63	5	2.25	1.50	134	11	2.25	1.50
Fort Belknap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Peck	0	0	0	0	242	0	2.30	0
Northern Cheyenne	1	1	2.00	2.00	55	55	1.75	1.60
Rocky Boy's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			2.10	1.82			2.39	1.75

*Firefighters

WITHIN AREA

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING ACTIVITY

NAME of FIRM	In Training Beginning of Year	Entries and Reentries	Discontinuances	Completions	Total in Training End of year
Black Lumber Co.	3	6	6	2	1
Chief Mtn. Lumber Company	4	0	1	1	2
U. S. Automatics	0	3	0	1	2
					Plant shut down in Jan.
Big Horn Carpet Mills	0	46	12	0	34

DEPARTURES

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

LOCATION	SINGLES		FAMILIES		TOTAL	
	Men	Women	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Sing. & Fam.	No. of Persons
Blackfeet Agency Browning, Montana	11	9	17	66	37	86
Crow Agency Crow Agency, Montana	9	8	24	90	41	107
Flathead Agency Ronan, Montana	15	13	24	113	52	141
Fort Belknap Agency Harlem, Montana	8	11	25	90	44	109
Fort Peck Agency Poplar, Montana	20	15	24	80	59	115
Northern Cheyenne Agency Lame Deer, Montana	4	2	19	67	25	73
Rocky Boy's Agency Box Elder, Montana	21	4	14	68	39	93

ON THE JOB TRAINING

TOTAL NUMBER PROVIDED SERVICES BY FIRM

FISCAL YEAR 1968

FIRM & LOCATION	SINGLES		FAMILIES		TOTAL	
	Men	Women	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Sing. & Fam.	No. of Persons
Black Lumber Company Lame Deer, Montana	1	0	8	43	9	44
Chief Mtn. Lumber Co. Browning, Montana	1	0	12	60	13	61
U.S. Automatics Company Crow Agency, Montana	3	7	58	237	68	247
Big Horn Carpet Mills Crow Agency, Montana	2	3	41	191	46	196

JOB PLACEMENTS OF ADULT VOCATIONAL TRAINEES

Location	PERMANENT				TEMPORARY			
	No. of Jobs		Hourly Wage Average		No. of Jobs		Hourly Wage Average	
			Men	Women			Men	Women
St. Ignatius		1		2.25				
Helena	1	1	3.20	2.25				
Billings		1		2.25		1		2.00
Missoula		1		1.60				
Browning					1	1		2.24
Havre		1		Comm. 50%				
Glasgow		1		Comm. 50%				
TOTAL	1	6	3.20	2.09	1	1	2.24	2.00

In addition, one of our nursing trainees received a job commitment in Butte however, she was injured in a fall before she entered and is still unable to work.

DEPARTURES

ADULT VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)

LOCATION	SINGLES		FAMILIES		TOTAL	
	Men	Women	Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Sing. & Fam.	No. of persons
Blackfeet Agency Browning, Montana	3	12	9	40	24	55
Crow Agency Crow Agency, Montana	1	4	4	15	9	20
Flathead Agency Ronan, Montana	4	11	11	36	26	51
Fort Belknap Agency Harlem, Montana	5	3	3	10	11	18
Fort Peck Agency Poplar, Montana	13	6	9	32	28	51
Northern Cheyenne Agency Lame Deer, Montana	5	4	0	0	9	9
Rocky Boy's Agency Box Elder, Montana	13	6	9	32	28	51

MISSOULA PREVOCATIONAL PROJECT

	SINGLES		FAMILIES		TOTAL	
	MEN	WOMEN	UNITS	PERSONS	UNITS	PERSONS
Entries	26	27	74	255	127	308
Completions	11	11	47	168	69	190
Discontinuances	15	16	27	87	58	118
<u>Institutional Training</u>						
Within Area	4	2	20	69	26	75
Denver	0	0	8	30	8	30
Oakland	0	1	4	15	5	16
Chicago	2	0	1	4	3	6
San José	0	0	1	3	1	3
Los Angeles	0	0	3	6	3	6
TOTAL	6	3	37	127	46	136

ADULT VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)

In Training Beginning of Year	Entries & Re-entries	Discontinuances	Completions and Partial Completions	Total in Training End of Year
25	60	17	23	45

APPRENTICESHIPS

The Labor Unions in Montana continue to have a large waiting list of applicants, therefore, BIA has been unable to develop placements with the various crafts.

Firefighting

Many prospective male employees look toward firefighting as a source of income and choose to remain on the reservation for the firefighting season rather than seek employment elsewhere. Again this year, this provided a valuable source of income to reservation residents and boosted the local economy. This season is approximately five months and extends from May to September. At many locations, this activity employs nearly all of the employable men on the reservation during the peak of fire season.

FIREFIGHTING - 1968 FY

AGENCY	NUMBER OF HIRES	ESTIMATED EARNINGS
Blackfeet	1408	\$362,000
Crow	1100	300,000
Flathead	126	17,672
Fort Belknap	221	128,073
Fort Peck	110	33,350
Northern Cheyenne	831	136,798
Rocky Boy's	393	83,341

HOUSING

Generally it has not been too difficult to secure housing in this Area. We use a variety of techniques in securing rental housing, including newspaper advertisements, realtor listings, contacts with the training institutions, listings in Public Welfare and State Employment Service offices, telephone solicitations, and "For Rent" signs displayed.

Billings is our largest training center and our best housing situation. Here we have a wide variety of housing possibilities, consisting of rooms, supervised dormitory residences, apartments, and houses of all sizes. Rental units are available at moderate prices and are usually available within walking distance of schools, churches, and shopping areas. Public transportation is also available in Billings.

Housing in Butte is generally available at moderate rates and, within walking distance of the training facility and downtown, especially for single units. Public transportation is available for those family units who are not within walking distance. There is a public housing development in Butte for families of low income, which is ideal for our trainees. These units are usually occupied, however, and we cannot always place our trainees there.

Housing in Helena is available, but rates are considerably higher than in other areas. There is a public housing development here for low-income families, and we utilize this whenever possible. There is no public transportation in Helena, so this must be considered in securing housing arrangements.

Adequate housing is available in Great Falls; however, rent is high. There are some small apartments available within walking distance of schools, churches, and shopping areas. There is no public transportation available in Great Falls, and this creates some problems. Missoula is the home of the University of Montana, and this creates a housing shortage, especially in the fall. Housing is usually available for single units and smaller units without too much difficulty, but rent is high. Housing for larger units is scarce and rent is very high.

Our most serious problem in housing has been with Direct Employment units in the Kalispell-Libby area. Very few houses are available, and most of them are sub-standard.

If single units desire room and board situations, we are usually able to secure this for \$80 to \$100 per month. Housing is often difficult for family head women who require outside child care services. Here housing must be secured reasonably close to the school or employment, child care arrangements, and children's schools.

Rental rates for family units in this Area vary from \$65 to \$130 per month, depending on furnishings, size, location, and condition of housing. There is some reluctance to rent to Indians at all locations in this Area; however, most of this seems to stem from previous experience where other relatives have moved in with an Indian family after they have rented a home.

We do not anticipate any change in the housing situation for the immediate future. We continue to counsel with our trainees and employment units on their responsibility for care of rented housing and caution them against allowing others to move in with them.

COMMUNITY LIVING

Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment units are counseled on maintenance of housing; relationship with the landlord; rental payments; housekeeping responsibilities; supervision of children (if applicable); money management; health coverage; local transportation facilities; traffic regulations; enrollment of children in school (if applicable); educational opportunities; dangers of credit buying; sensible marketing; recreational opportunities; location of public offices, parks, and libraries; personal appearance; grooming; racial tolerance; participation in community and school affairs; importance of good attendance at school or on the job; responsibility to the Bureau, school, and employer; employment during training (for AVT trainees); employment preparation; too frequent visits to the reservation; and excess company from the reservation.

Good attendance has repeatedly been to our trainees. This continues to be a problem at most of the training facilities. A practice of obtaining weekly attendance reports on all trainees in an effort to reduce absenteeism and tardiness has been instituted.

Continued counseling in good money management is a necessity. Encouragement for trainees to open a checking account and instruct them in the proper use of such accounts has been done.

Much of the attendance and financial problems are caused by too frequent trips to the reservation. Many go home for holidays and weekends and do not return to school the following day.

Another attendance problem with family head women is caused by unreliable babysitters. Many bring a relative from the reservation to care for their children. These usually are not very satisfactory because they are not dependable, family problems arise, and they are also subject to frequent trips to the reservation. It is usually more satisfactory to obtain local child care center or in a private home. In these cases, arrangements must be made where transportation does not create a problem or where the cost is not prohibitive.

Many contacts are made with trainees and employees through routine office visits and visits to the schools. In addition to these visits, there were 535 home visits made during the fiscal year.

There is an abundance of free or inexpensive recreational opportunities available to fill leisure time at all locations in the Area. In addition to recreation for individuals or families, there are club and group activities available at many locations through the YMCA, YWCA, church groups, community groups, schools, and civic affairs. Here the individuals often need to be aggressive and willing to integrate in order to receive full benefits from these activities.

BIA works closely with the State Employment Service in Direct Employment and also in testing and placement of Adult Vocational Trainees. Several of our family head women are receiving ADC assistance from various Public Welfare offices. Helena, Montana, has an experimental health program called Children in Youth for children up to 16 years of age from low-income families. Two of our Adult Vocational Trainees are eligible for these services, and their children are receiving comprehensive medical attention through this program.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Assistance to Federal Indian Offenders - The 1968 fiscal year became the year for experimentation with assistance to Federal Indian offenders as per the agreement with the Bureau of Prisons. Several parolees were given assistance and are still in training. However, upon return to the reservation, several had drinking problems or decided not to go into training. The number of parolees from the Billings Area has been too small to predict program success.

Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System - The Employment Assistance Staffs at both the Agency and Area levels have taken part in serving on CAMPS committees within the Area. This is an opportunity to become acquainted with representatives of other participating agencies and gives promise of developing more resources to meet the needs of the Indians.

The Area Employment Assistance Officer has represented the Area Director on the Montana State CAMPS Committee, the Wyoming State CAMPS Committee, and the Regional CAMPS Committee.

Manpower Development Training - In Montana there were a total of 262 Indians (including 127 for Missoula Project) entered in MDTA Programs throughout the State during the year, of which 170 completed their training. Thirty percent of all training openings allotted the State were filled with Indian trainees.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Five new courses were developed for training within-areas during the 1968 fiscal year. However, there is still a definite need for developing more courses for within-area. Courses in Heavy Equipment, Forestry, Diesel Mechanic, Auto Body and Fender Repair are being investigated and hopefully developed to the point where they will be approved for training by mid-fiscal year.

A new Vocational Technical School has been established in Missoula, Montana, and has a variety of training courses that are presently being used by our office. Three other Area Vocational Schools-- Billings, Great Falls and Miles City, Montana -- are under consideration.

The percentage of discontinuances was 20%, compared with 29% for fiscal year 1967, 32% for fiscal year 1966, 38% for fiscal year 1965, 36% for fiscal year 1964, and 44% for fiscal year 1963. The major causes for drop-outs and discontinuance continue to be:

(a) Lack of motivation, (b) drinking, (c) deficient academic background, (d) marriage, and (e) pregnancy. Our most effective means of reducing drop-outs has been to maintain a close observation and contact with the school and individual for the first sign of trouble and try to eliminate the cause before it advances to a stage beyond control.

Estimate of those desiring services at the training centers for fiscal year 1969 are : Madera 20 and Roswell 10.

Two nurse's training programs are offered in the Billings Area -- Practical Nursing at Missoula County High School in Missoula, Montana, and associate degree in Nursing at Northern Montana College, Havre, Montana. One FMWC entered Practical Nurses training in Missoula but dropped out -- no reason given. One single girl completed the two-year associate Degree in Nursing. We had one FMWC whom we financially assisted in a MDTA Practical Nursing course in Butte, Montana. She completed the course but was involved in an accident by slipping and falling on an icy street and required surgery on her knee. She has not been able to accept employment as of this date. Presently, we have four FMWC's enrolled in the Practical Nursing course at Missoula, Montana who are graduates of the Pre-Vocational Training Program.

PLANS FOR ENSUING FISCAL YEAR

BIA plans to place more emphasis on the following phases of their program in order to improve operations.

1. Continued and expanded cooperation with other agencies in accomplishing our goals and assisting our applicants, e.g. Mental Hygiene Clinics, Welfare Departments, organizations providing health and other services for low-income families, etc.
2. Expansion of the Adult Vocational Program within budget limitations. This includes developing additional courses to meet the needs and interests of our applicants.
3. Revision of agreement with the State Department of Public Welfare to provide training to their aid recipients. In this connection we hope to get all eligible trainees approved for Aid to Dependent Children. This will also provide recipients with other benefits, such as comprehensive medical attention, trained caseworkers, eligibility for local services, etc.
4. Revision of contracts and agreements with training facilities participating in our Adult Vocational Training Program.
5. Revision of course outline for our Adult Vocational Training Program.
6. Development of an in-service training program in counseling and guidance for Area and Agency staffs. This will be aimed at an improvement in counseling, reduction in AVT drop-outs and DE returnees, and improvement in preparation of applications.
7. Improvement of information program at all locations to apprise interested Indians of available opportunities.
8. Conference for Area and Agency Employment Assistance staffs during the year. The agenda will include topics suggested by Agency, as well as Area, personnel.
9. Work detail of two weeks at an employment Assistance Officer to familiarize him with destination services. If funds are available, we would also like to include other officers and new members of the Area Office staff for these work details.

Crow Industries, Inc., has started construction on a \$650,000 feed-pellet plant on the Crow Reservation. Tribal, E.D.A. and bank funds are being used. Plans are being made to develop large-scale cattle feeding operations in conjunction with the feed-mill operation with the hope that meat packing will follow.

The Rocky Boy's Reservation have joined with the Seaman Corporation of California in forming a State corporation. It is their intention to develop a small manufacturing plant on the reservation that will employ approximately 50 Indians working on defense contracts.

Modern industrial parks have been constructed on the Crow and Blackfeet Reservations through financial assistance of E.D.A. on an 80 percent grant basis. Applications are pending for similar parks at the Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Reservations. All of these parks are adjacent to major railroads and have water, sewer, electricity and gas as well as paved streets.

The Big Horn Carpet Mills, Inc., is now producing carpeting on the Crow Reservation. They are in a new 55,000 square foot building and now employ 41 Indians. When in full production, employment will reach 250. This was financed cooperatively by the Crow Tribe, E.D.A. and the Big Horn County State Bank.

Glacier Homes, Inc. have started construction of a new plant in the industrial park on Blackfeet Reservation to build componentized homes for sale both on and off the reservation. These will be built under a Weyerhaeuser franchise. This is an S.B.A. financed project, the loan being made to the Browning Development Corporation. When in operation the company will employ about 35 Blackfeet Indians.

The Crow and Blackfeet Tribes have recently submitted applications to E.D.A. for technical assistance and financial help to construct major recreation complexes on their respective reservations. These developments will include not only motels, restaurants, camping and marina facilities, but also many unique facilities such as a teepee village, heritage parks, arts and craft shops as well as golf courses, horse riding, jeep trips and excellent fishing. The two applications total \$3.5 million.

One of the initial problems in establishing successful industries on Indian reservations is one of transition for people who have been previously unemployed and unskilled to a point at which they can assume responsible skilled positions. As an added incentive to assist in this transition, on-the-job training funds have been made available to these industries. It is doubtful if industries would have borne this additional cost and responsibility without some compensation. On the Crow Reservation a job-orientation program was set up by BIA to carry on a week's training with 30 potential employees of Big Horn Carpet Mills, Inc. It was found that all of the participants were very interested in the program and attendance problems were practically nil. It has been recommended that similar training and job-orientation programs be set up at each reservation prior to the time a new industry moves in.

During this fiscal year a new concept of training was introduced in this area, i.e., A Basic Education, Family Life Education, Pre-Vocational Training Program. Many Indian reservation citizens are unemployed and lack the ability and educational background to meet the level required for entry in Adult Vocational Training Programs. Recognizing this need and the opportunity for them to be independent, a training program was designed. Training of 150 hours is also offered to the wife of the trainee in Family Life Education in which she is given training in homemaking and family management skills. This training is mandatory before the husband can be accepted in the Adult Vocational Training Program. The Program was held at the University of Montana and completed on June 21, 1968. One-hundred units were registered in this program. This was a cooperative effort by four agencies, the Division of Indian Health, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Montana State Employment Service. We anticipate carrying on this program again in fiscal year 1969.

Indian student interest in college, vocational and post-high school education continues to grow. The number enrolled in higher education has increased from 258 in 1960-61 to 521 in 1966-67. A Higher Education budget of \$105,690 assisted 148 college students during the year. It is expected that each year following will see further growth. As a result of changes in the basic law, BIA grant funds can now be used to support students who wish to attend church-supported colleges. Formerly these funds could be used only at non-sectarian colleges and universities.

Many tribes have appropriated considerable sums of money for grants and loans for higher education scholarships. This is tangible evidence of growing recognition and conviction as to the value of education for their children. Five tribes have set up formal and continuing financial arrangements for scholarship grants which vary from \$750 to \$1,200 per year. Two other tribes have provided scholarship loans, one of which allows as much as \$1,250 and cancels part of the loan upon graduation from a university or college.

Continued availability of funds under Title I and II, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, were of inestimable value in upgrading the instructional, guidance and library programs at the Busby School. The close of FY 1968 also saw the approval of funds in the amount of \$40,000 for a cooperative Title III project between the Busby and St. Labre Schools. The project calls for providing after-school and weekend cultural enrichment programs in the fields of art, drama, and music, with a sharing of the special staff which is to be hired under the program. The program will be carried out under the terms of a contract with Eastern Montana College of Billings.

It appears likely that for the first time, Bureau schools will be authorized to initiate full-scale kindergarten programs in selected schools. Busby School has been designated as one of the sites, and hopefully, will begin a program of early childhood education with the opening of the 1968-69 school year.

A pilot program has been initiated on four reservations in which 45 unemployed persons already receiving general assistance welfare were given an opportunity for special work-experience and training in an effort to make them employable. These people received four to eight hours of basic adult education and worked under supervision for an additional 30-31 hours each week. The only compensation these people received in addition to their normal general assistance payments was clothing items, lunches and transportation costs to and from the training and work sites. Results have been encouraging in view of the fact that four of the 12 trainees on one reservation have received full-time jobs. The cost of this program is minimal, the potentials are great.

Social Services of BIA have expended approximately \$975,000 for general relief assistance to an average of about 2,900 persons per month. Child Welfare and other direct social services have cost about \$425,000. We presently have about 375 children in foster care for whom the Bureau is assuming financial responsibility at the State rates for this type of case. There are also 100 children in various types of institutions for whom we are paying for care and service, and there are approximately 100 children in homes other than their own on reservations for whom minimum-type service is rendered but for whom no Bureau funds are paid. Approximately 650 children are in Bureau boarding schools; 450 of these are sent out of State for education and social reasons. However, 75 percent are approved because of social reasons for which the Branch of Social Services is responsible in making determination. BIA Social Services is responsible for the review, conservation, and supervision of Individual Indian Money accounts and other funds of minors and other persons in need of supervision.

Intensified training of Police and Judicial personnel both Federal and Tribal has been successfully accomplished through In-Service Training within Montana and through the Law Enforcement Institute sponsored by Idaho State University and Arrow, Inc. Indian police of this area were exposed to approximately 54 hours of classroom training. This particular program consisted of basic police subjects aimed at preparing the new recruit for patrol duty and geared as a refresher course for veteran policemen. Eight Indian police from this area completed this course.

Training of Judicial personnel has been stepped up through a Judge's Training Program sponsored by the local O.E.O. and University of Utah. The instructor is a local practicing attorney and city judge of Lander, Wyoming. The subjects taught are selected by the Tribal Judges. The Seventh Annual Northwest Tribal Judges' Conference held in Riverton, Wyoming, filled a need of the Tribal Judges in the discharge of duties in coping with new responsibilities being thrust upon them.

Although still far from an ideal situation, significant improvement occurred on all reservations in Montana with reference to increased use of Indian trust land by Indian operators. The change during the past 8 years is shown in some detail in the attached Table VI. Note that only two reservations are now below the 65 percent level of Indian use whereas only one was above the 56 percent level just 8 years before. Indian use of grazing land within "grazing units" (about 65 percent of all Indians owned grazing land), has increased from 66 percent in 1962 to 78 percent in 1967.

Coupled with this increased use of Indian land by Indian operators is the impressive increase in lease income being received by individual Indians and tribes. New agricultural leases written the past year have averaged 56.7 percent greater returns to the landowners than for leases written 5 years previously. Rates for grazing in "range units" have made even more spectacular gains, being 80 percent higher in 1967 than in 1962.

Increased use of Indian land by Indian operators and increased lease rates are commendable achievements. However, efficient use of income, particularly when family incomes are at relatively low levels, is in reality an even more important goal. A hundred dollars spent effectively could have the same net result as adding many additional dollars to income. To this end the Extension Service Program in this area has accentuated money management, home improvement and management and all other matters which relate to getting the most out of income.

Preliminary estimates of financial needs of the tribes and individuals Indians total close to \$150,000,000 for the next 5 years. The estimates are without determination of economic feasibility. It is conceivable that some of the estimates are beyond the financial strength of the tribes and the individuals. For an example, a tribal need may be \$30,000,000 but the financial strength of the tribe could command only a \$2,000,000 line of credit.

The trend of the livestock industry on the reservation in keeping with the national trend is a challenge to the economic well being of the Indian people active as ranchers.

A loan guaranty program for the members of the Crow Tribe was approved and is operational. The tribe deposited \$300,000 in time deposits at the Big Horn County State Bank of Hardin as a guaranty fund.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation are in the process of investing another \$300,000 in the tribal loan program to meet demands for loans.

A small group on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation is reviewing the potential of home acquisition through the Farmers Home Administration's self-help program.

The Northern Cheyenne Steer Enterprise has purchased the desired replacement quota of steers to fill the capacity of Enterprise range for CY 1968. Although this enterprise lost money the first year each successive year has made a profit. The net worth of operation at present makes this a very successful venture for the tribe.

Although many changes are taking place on Indian reservations in this area, the basic economic and social structure is still founded on agriculture.

Almost 1,400 Indian families are engaged in some degree in farming and ranching enterprises and agriculture provides 6,400 jobs of all types to Indian people. Certain segments of employment for which accurate records

are available are of considerable magnitude. For example, the operation and maintenance activities on Indian irrigation and power projects in Montana provide permanent and part-time employment to 87 Indian people with a payroll of \$390,000.

Indian operators in the area produced almost 65 percent of the \$10 million gross income from livestock on reservations. An additional \$7.5 million of agricultural products, other than livestock, are produced by Indians on Indian-owned land.

The technical aspects of Plans for Completion of the Indian Irrigation Projects on Crow, Blackfeet have been finished. Negotiations with the Crow Tribe, landowners and waterusers indicate substantial progress towards an agreement by which the waterusers would assume responsibility for O&M. Repair and construction of Willow Creek Dam at Crow are completed and full storage anticipated. Replacement of Two Medicine Dam on the Blackfeet Reservation through cooperative administration by the Bureau of Reclamation has been completed and the Bureau of Indian Affairs is assuming responsibility for the operation. The completion schedule for the Fort Peck Project is seriously delayed and work is gradually coming to a stop because of funding restrictions imposed by recent national budgetary problems.

Soil and Range inventory data continued to be collected on the Blackfeet Reservation by a cooperative arrangement with the SCS. Cooperation with and assistance to the various tribes continued on such practices as weed control, land leveling, drainage, irrigation pasture, land-use planning and water-based recreation. Planning includes improvement leases which provide developmental practices designed to increase land values and ultimately make productive farm and ranch areas available for interested Indian operators. Of particular note is range-land development on the Blackfeet Reservation, farm-land development at Rocky Boy's, Fort Peck, and Blackfeet Reservation.

One of the most significant economic developments in Montana in FY 1968 is the intense interest shown by two of the major coal companies in the coal resources on Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations. These previously unexplored and undeveloped resources have been known to exist for many years. However, the demand has never been sufficiently great to warrant the required investment. Apparently this reluctance to explore and lease has ended, for one company has paid a bonus of \$1,188,844 for an exclusive prospecting permit with option to lease approximately 169,000 acres on Crow and another company has paid \$68,000 on Northern Cheyenne for an exploration permit. Another area on Northern Cheyenne will soon be advertised for exclusive prospecting with option to lease. Fort Peck also has vast unexplored and undeveloped coal resources. Plans are now under consideration for letting exploration permits in the near future.

Uranium exploration has likewise shown a renewed interest. Uranium exploration is also planned on Crow Reservation.

Oil and gas activity on all reservations except Flathead and Fort Belknap still continues. Rocky Boy's Reservation, which had no previous interest or activity, has held two sales during the past year which resulted in bonus income of approximately \$153,664. Another sale is contemplated soon.

Since July 1967, the following reservations received a total bonus from oil and gas leases in the amount of \$911,318.66.

Reservation	Bonus
Blackfeet	\$ 8,954.37
Crow	404,433.79
Fort Peck	124,733.17
Northern Cheyenne	219,533.48
Rocky Boy's	153,663.85
Total	\$911,318.66

Commercial timber harvest for Montana has been making substantial gains for several years. However, in FY 1968, after a rather spectacular gain of 19 percent over 1967, the tribal timber harvest has reached an all time high of approximately 73 million board feet. Stumpage income was correspondingly high at \$1.8 million. Coupled with this economic use of tribal resources is the provision of additional job opportunities for Indian people. About 511 jobs in logging and milling industries have provided an annual Indian payroll of \$1.2 million.

The cut on the Flathead Reservation increased 11 million board feet in FY 1968, which represents marked improvement toward achievement of the annual allowable cut. Harvest on the Blackfeet, and Northern Cheyenne Reservations continues to improve with significant gains over previous years. Overall increased activity on East Side reservations indicates favorable possibility for further development of timber resources.

Organized Indian crew firefighting provided a record income to Montana Indians, nearly \$1.1 million in FY 1968. This activity is supported by forestry recruiting and training efforts.

The roads program on Montana reservations has a two-fold impact on the economic development of the area. In the first place most of the road work is performed by Indian labor under the program commonly referred to as Force Account method. This method provided approximately 130,000 man-hours of employment and a payroll of \$520,000. But even more significant is that of this total of man-hours employment, 52,000 man-hours were under the trainee program - training of Indians largely as heavy equipment operators to take their place on the contractor's labor market as experienced and qualified operators. This represents about 26 man-years of training or some 55 Indians working under a seasonal training program.

The second of the two-fold impact relates to the influence that planned roads programs may have on the economic development in specific areas. For example, Crow Agency is re-evaluating project priorities and revising their roads program on the basis of PPB studies. The St. Xavier-Pryor road, 44 miles long, now has top priority. Lands in that area now lease for 50¢ to 60¢ per acre, but if a road were built to provide better access, lease income to the entire ownership in that area would double. Also, there are 15,000 acres of range lands suitable for dry farming in that area. If a road were there they would be able to go into that area and subdivide it into 50 to 60 farm-ranch units. Not much thought was given to this road before the PPB study. There are over 200,000 acres of grazing lands on the Crow Reservation that could be developed into farm-ranch units.

During FY 1968, 34.3 miles of road have been graded and drained; 41.3 miles have had a gravel surfacing course applied and a high type bituminous surfacing has been applied on 20.3 miles, all of this latter on the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations.

TABLE 1

INDIAN POPULATION
January 1, 1968

Reservation	Enrolled Members of Tribe						Total Enrolled Members	Non-enrolled Indians living on or near Reservation <u>2/</u>	Total all Indians living on or near Reservation <u>3/</u>
	Living on or near Reservation <u>1/</u>			Living off Reservation					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Blackfeet	2,825	2,998	5,823	2,267	2,410	4,677	583	6,406	
Crow	1,761	1,729	3,490	766	772	1,538	260	3,750	
Flathead	1,351	1,320	2,671	1,270	1,469	2,739	179	2,850	
Fort Belknap	787	728	1,515	996	1,097	2,093	70	1,585	
Fort Peck	1,837	1,686	3,523	1,296	1,399	2,695	673	4,196	
Northern Cheyenne	1,136	1,183	2,319	346	311	657	135	2,454	
Rocky Boy's	683	754	1,437	155	165	320	29	1,466	
Montana Total	10,380	10,398	20,778	7,096	7,623	14,719	1,929	22,707	

1/ Includes all Indians enrolled in the tribe and living on or within 50 miles of reservation.

2/ Includes Indians who are not enrolled members of the tribe on this particular reservation although individuals may be offspring of an enrolled member. Also includes Indians who may or may not be enrolled members of other tribes.

3/ Includes all Indians, both enrolled and non-enrolled, who live on or within 50 miles of the reservation.

4/ Tribal enrollment records are in the process of being updated. The updated enrollment may show a considerably larger number than listed here.

TABLE I
INDIAN TRUST LAND IN MONTANA

Reservation	Established	Reservation Area Acres	INDIAN TRUST LAND - JUNE 30, 1967		
			Tribal Acres	Allotted Acres	Total
Blackfeet	1851	1,525,712	154,208 ^{1/}	783,979	938,186 A.
Crow	1851	2,282,764	319,775	1,247,573	1,567,348 A.
Flathead	1855	1,242,969	557,260	60,293	617,553 A.
Fort Belknap	1888	651,119	156,946 ^{2/}	434,921 ^{3/}	591,867 A.
Fort Peck	1888	2,093,124	225,222	664,033 ^{4/}	889,255 A.
Northern Cheyenne	1884	444,157	256,572	176,702 ^{5/}	433,274 A.
Rocky Boy's	1916	107,613	107,613	0	107,613 A.
Montana Total		8,347,458	1,777,596	3,367,501	5,145,096 A.

1/ Includes approximately 36,247 acres of tribal fee land.

2/ Does not include 3,793 acres of tribal land outside of Fort Belknap Reservation boundaries.

3/ Does not include 42,990 acres allotted to Turtle Mountain Indians (North Dakota), and administered by Fort Belknap Agency. This land was transferred from Public Domain.

4/ Does not include 25,871 acres in Montana and 9,195 acres in North Dakota allotted to Turtle Mountain Indians and administered by Fort Peck Agency. This land was transferred from Public Domain.

5/ Does not include 680 acres of allotted land transferred from Public Domain.

6/ An additional 125,473 acres of Federal Government land on Indian reservations has not been included in this table. Of this 96 percent is classed as Submarginal Land (Bankhead-Jones Act), that has been assigned for Indian use as follows: Blackfeet 9,037 acres; Fort Belknap 25,535 acres; and Fort Peck 85,506 acres. The balance (4%), of the Federal land is distributed as follows: Blackfeet 2,186 acres; Crow 1,100 acres; Flathead 1,016 acres; Fort Peck 3 acres; Northern Cheyenne .68 acres;

TABLE IV

OWNERSHIP DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS BY PERCENTAGE
June 30, 1967

Reservation	Total Land Area of Reservations		% Owned by Non-Indians ^{1/}	Indian Trust Land		% Fed. Gov't. Land assigned for use by Indians.
	Acres	%		% Owned by Tribe	% Owned by indi- vidual Indians ^{2/}	
Blackfeet	1,525,712	100	37.9	10.1	51.4	.6
Crow	2,282,764	100	31.3	14.0	54.7	0
Flathead	1,242,696	100	50.3	44.8	4.9	0
Fort Belknap	651,119	100	5.2	24.1	66.8	3.9
Fort Peck	2,093,124	100	53.4	10.8	31.7	4.1
Northern Cheyenne	444,157	100	2.5	57.8	39.8	0
Rocky Boy's	107,613	100	0	100.0	0	0

^{1/} This includes all deeded land, state and county land within the reservation boundaries. It also includes all Federally owned land not assigned specifically for use by Indians.

^{2/} This land is commonly referred to as allotted land and for all practical purposes is owned by individual Indians or heirs of the individual to whom it was allotted.

^{3/} Does not include 3,793 acres owned by the Fort Belknap Tribe but located outside of reservation boundaries.

^{4/} Does not include 42,990 acres of land allotted to Turtle Mountain Indians administered by Fort Belknap Agency and 35,066 acres of similar land administered by Fort Peck Agency. All of this land lies outside of Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Reservation boundaries.

TABLE V

USE OF INDIAN TRUST LAND ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

January 1, 1968

Reservation	Grazing		Dry Farm		Irrigated		Forest		Waste, Idle or Unclassified		Total	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Blackfeet	672,920	71.0	122,013	12.9	20,056	2.1	115,793	12.2	16,442	1.7	947,224 ^{2/}	100
Crow	1,223,760	78.1	196,512	12.5	30,005	1.9	107,612	6.9	9,459	.6	1,567,348	100
Flathead	120,270	19.5	5,640	.9	12,605	2.0	447,354	72.4	31,685	5.1	617,554	100
Fort Belknap	578,528	87.1	47,190	7.1	17,285	2.6	17,612	2.7	3,570	.5	664,185 ^{3/}	100
Fort Peck	669,933	66.3	300,160	29.7	10,666	1.1	12,000	1.2	17,068	1.7	1,009,827 ^{4/}	100
Northern Cheyenne	339,762	78.4	8,362	1.9	413	.1	83,228	19.2	1,509	.3	433,274	100
Rocky Boy's	67,525	62.7	6,370	5.9	454	.4	16,000	14.9	17,264	16.0	107,613	100
Montana Total	3,672,698	68.7	686,247	12.8	91,484	1.7	799,599	15.0	96,997	1.8	5,347,025	100

1/ Under laws enacted by Congress, the management of Indian trust lands through lease, mortgage or other utilization must be accomplished under terms and conditions agreeable to both the Indian owner and the Secretary of the Interior.

2/ Includes 9,037 acres of submarginal land owned by U. S. Government and 36,247 acres of tribal fee land.

3/ Includes 25,535 acres of Federally owned submarginal land and 42,990 acres of land allotted to Turtle Mountain Indians and 3,793 acres of land owned by Fort Belknap Tribe and located outside of reservation boundaries.

4/ Includes 85,506 acres of Federally owned submarginal land, and 35,066 acres of land allotted to Turtle Mountain Indians.

5/ Includes both commercial (601,818 acres), and non-commercial (404,813 acres) of forest land. Most of the commercial forest is on Flathead Reservation (68.4%), followed by Northern Cheyenne 11.8%, and Blackfeet 5.6%.

TABLE VI

TREND IN PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL TRUST LAND^{1/}
USED BY INDIAN RANCHERS AND FARMERS^{2/}
January 1, 1960 - January 1, 1968

	Grazing Land		Dry Farm Land		Irrigated Land		Total all Agricultural Land	
	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reservation								
Blackfeet	61	76	14	11	35	34	56	65
Crow	10	19	6	8	4	8	10	17
Flathead	58	76	6	27	36	47	54	72
Fort Belknap	33	71	6	10	42	89	31	67
Fort Peck	18	25	34	51	62	48	24	34
Northern Cheyenne	52	98	42	84	^{4/} 10 ⁻	^{4/} 73 ⁻	51	98
Rocky Boy's	<u>3/</u>	67	<u>3/</u>	58	<u>3/</u>	0	<u>3/</u>	66

1/ This includes 5,918,507 acres of Indian Trust Land used for agricultural purposes only and a relatively small amount (120,078 acres), of Government owned agricultural land. It does not include Indian Trust forest land or idle and waste land.

2/ Explanation and example: In the case of the Blackfeet Reservation, in 1960 61% of the grazing land that is owned by Indians was actually used by Indian ranchers. The balance, 39%, of the Indian owned grazing land was leased from the Blackfeet Tribe or from individual Indian owners by non-Indian ranchers. By 1968 Indian use of grazing land on Blackfeet had increased to 76% while non-Indian use had decreased to 24%.

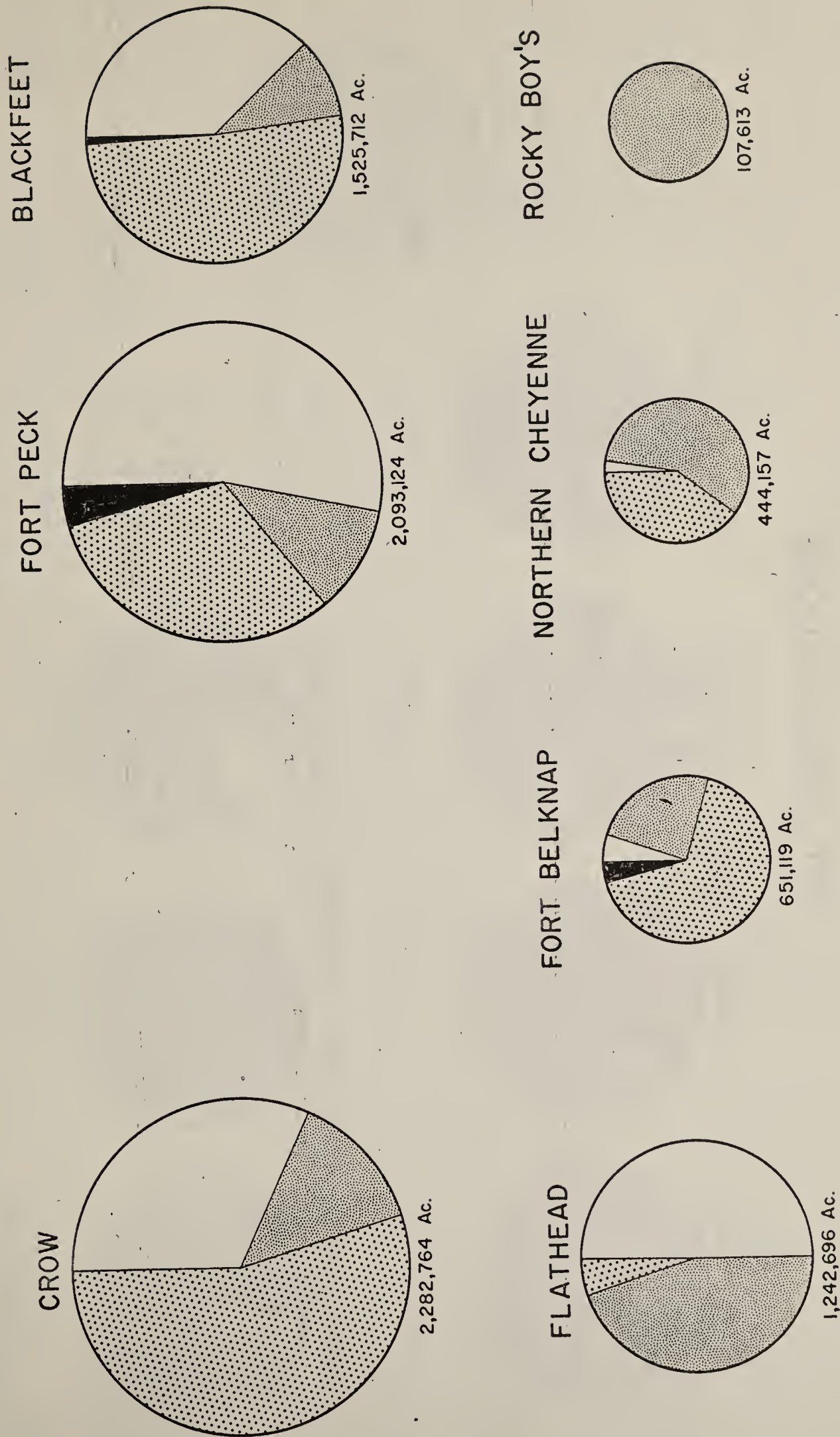
3/ Rocky Boy's land was included with Fort Belknap in 1960.

4/ Northern Cheyenne and Rocky Boy's have rather insignificant acreages of irrigated land. See Table V.

Chart I

OWNERSHIP OF LAND ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

JUNE 30, 1967



LEGEND

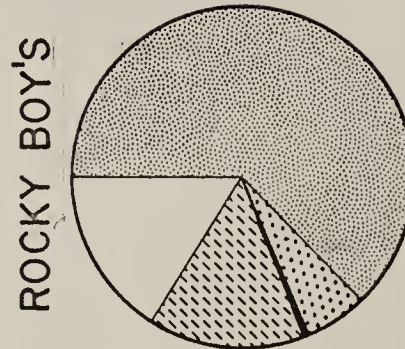
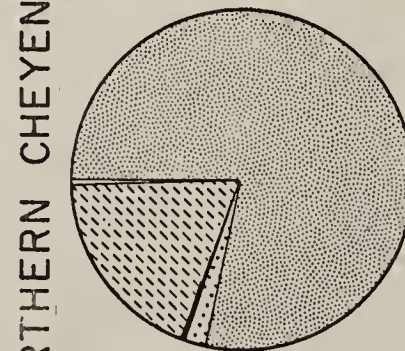
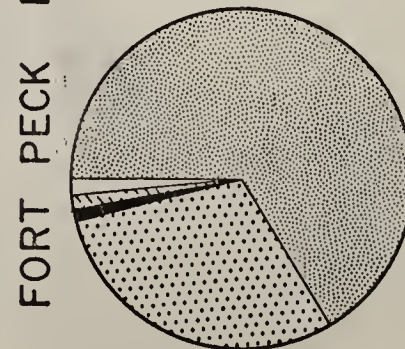
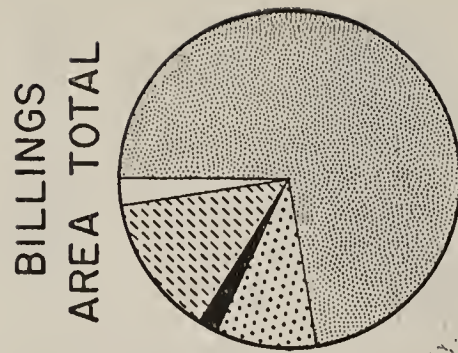
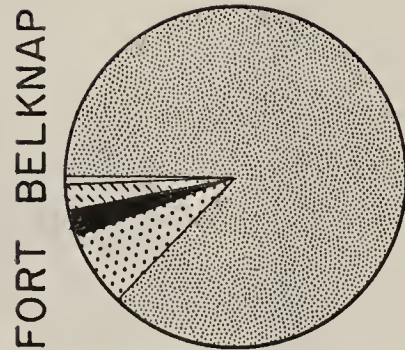
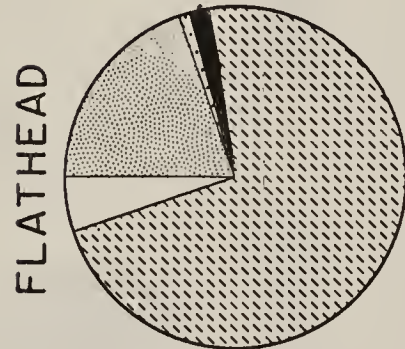
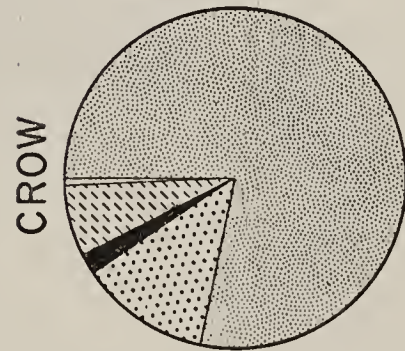
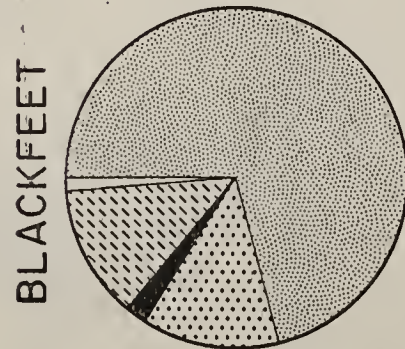
- Owned By Non-Indians
- Indian Trust Land Owned By Tribe
- Indian Trust Land Owned By Individual Indians
- Federal Government Land Assigned For Indian Use

Refer to Table IV

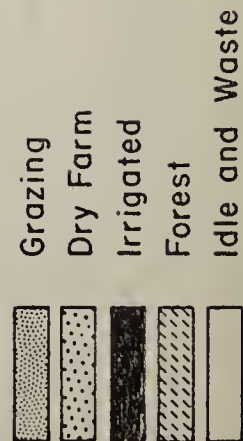
USE OF INDIAN TRUST LAND

1967

BY RESERVATIONS



LAND USE



Refer to Table V

TABLE VII

INDIAN PUBLIC HOUSING
EXISTING OR BUILDING

<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Total Cash</u>	<u>Land Con- tribution</u>	<u>Participant Contribution</u>
Browning Low Rent	50	797,500	785,000	12,500	--
Babb Mutual Help	10	101,900	84,400	2,500	15,000
Browning Mutual Help	17	169,700	131,450	4,250	34,000
Starr School Mutual Help	10	101,900	80,400	2,500	19,000
Browning Low Rent	55	921,250	907,500	13,750	--
Crow Mutual Help	40	375,200	317,200	10,000	48,000
Flathead Mutual Help	10	98,150	81,650	2,500	14,000
Hays Mutual Help	28	297,650	247,950	7,000	42,700
Fort Belknap Mutual Help	21	230,900	196,250	5,250	29,400
Fort Peck Low Rent	56	700,800	686,800	14,000	--
Poplar Mutual Help	10	93,200	74,700	2,500	16,000
Poplar - Brockton Mutual Help	19	201,400	159,600	4,750	37,050
Wolf Point - Fraxer Mutual Help	21	222,600	176,400	5,250	40,950
Fort Peck Low Rent	50	837,500	825,000	12,500	--
Busby Mutual Help	10	109,350	93,150	2,500	13,700
Lame Deer Mutual Help	25	272,400	230,550	6,250	35,600
Ashland Mutual Help	15	164,800	139,750	3,750	21,300
Rocky Boy's Mutual Help	25	262,300	221,850	6,250	34,200

MUTUAL HELP HOUSING UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

BLACKFEET	10
CROW	40
FORT BELKNAP	18
FORT PECK	40
NORTHERN CHEYENNE	10
ROCKY BOY'S	15
TOTAL	<u>133</u>

ANTICIPATED HOUSING STARTS
CALENDAR 1968:

MUTUAL HELP	78
LOW RENT	245
OTHER	44
TOTAL	<u>367</u>

The figures shown for new housing include units built in the past five years.

In addition to programs for new housing, this year the BIA Housing Improvement Program is doing renovation or extensive repair on approximately 125 structurally sound existing homes.

According to original estimates of housing needs, the housing program schedule should be approximately halfway towards realization by the end of FY-1969.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is completing all necessary arrangements to turn over BIA water, sewage and garbage utilities to the Crow Tribe to operate.

A similar turnover of Bureau-owned utilities was completed a year ago at Northern Cheyenne Reservation. The experience over the past year's operation by the tribe has been very successful.

NEW HOMES - MONTANA RESERVATIONS

	LOW RENT	MUTUAL HELP	HOUSING IMPROVE- MENT HOMES	FLOOD REHABILITATION	BUILT WITH JUDGMENT FUNDS	BUILT WITH CREDIT LOANS	TOTAL NEW HOMES
BLACKFEET	50	27			129		211
CROW						249	276
FLATHEAD			10			6	40
FORT BELKNAP			10				12
FORT PECK	56	10					69
NORTHERN CHEYENNE		25				135	162
ROCKY BOY'S		10	26				36
TOTALS	106	92	26	26	129	390	806

ESTIMATED REMAINING HOUSING NEEDS MONTANA RESERVATIONS

	TOTAL EXISTING HOMES	SATISFACTORY HOMES	NEEDING REPAIR	OLD, NEED REPLACEMENT	UNHOUSED FAMILIES
BLACKFEET	997	337	175	485	100
CROW	717	496	119	102	50
FLATHEAD	523	233	146	144	75
FORT BELKNAP	254	37	39	178	50
FORT PECK	723	289	175	259	111
NORTHERN CHEYENNE	507	223	65	219	50
ROCKY BOY'S	190	51	19	120	19
TOTALS	3911	1666	738	1507	455

SERVICES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

USED BY

INDIAN PEOPLE

Adjutant General's Department

State of Montana Department of Administration

State Auditor

Insurance Department

Cooperative Extension Service

Montana School For the Deaf and Blind

Electrical License

Fish and Game Department

State Forester

Hail Insurance

State Board of Health

Montana Historical Society

Industrial Accident Board

State Employment Service

Merit System

State Office of Economic Opportunity

Department of Public Instruction

Railroad Commission

Secretary of State

Soil and Water Conservation

Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

State Water Resources Board

Montana Welfare Commission

Welfare Department

Montana State Board of Equalization

Abstractors Board of Examiners

Montana State Board of Chiropractors

University System of Montana

All Units used

Department of Institutions

Services rendered or available

20TH ANNUAL GOVERNORS' INTERSTATE INDIAN COUNCIL

RENO, NEVADA, OCTOBER 18-20, 1967

Resolutions passed at this conference are as follows:

Resolution #1

Public Law 280

WHEREAS, Public Law 83-280 transfers civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indians on federal trust or restricted lands from the federal to state and local governments, and

WHEREAS, this transfer requires the consent of the state affected (except for the five states named in the Act), and

WHEREAS, in the enactment of Public Law 280 those tribes' ing to the application of the law were exempted from its application but no similar provision is now available to tribes being brought under the Act, and

WHEREAS, Public Law 280 has proven, in practice, uncertain and confusing and has created widespread misunderstanding between Indians and non-Indians, and

WHEREAS, we are firm believers in the democratic principal that government should exist only with the consent of the governed, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Governors' Interstate Indian Conference that Congress hereby is to amend Public Law 280 in order to clarify its scope and application and to provide for consent of each affected tribe as a requisite to its application to such tribe.

Passed this 20th day of October, 1967.

Resolution #2

House Concurrent Resolution #11

WHEREAS, House Concurrent Resolution 108 is regarded as being the policy of the United States Congress, and

WHEREAS, the Indian tribes as a group are unalterably opposed to the policy of termination as elucidated in House Concurrent Resolution 108, and

WHEREAS, President Lyndon B. Johnson has stated opposition to termination of federal supervision over Indians, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Congress is hereby requested to adopt the new Indian policy as specified in the House Concurrent Resolution as presented by Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

Passed this 20th day of October, 1967.

Resolution #4

White House Conference on Indian Affairs

WHEREAS, various American Indian tribes have unique legislative, economic and social needs, and

WHEREAS, tribes should make a thorough analysis of their general and specific needs which is imperative before appropriate legislative action can be taken, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Governors' Interstate Indian Council urge Congress to consider and exact legislation to establish a White House Conference on Indian Affairs as specified in the bill sponsored by Senator Harris of Oklahoma.

Passed this 20th day of October, 1967

GOVERNOR'S INTERSTATE INDIAN COUNCIL

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Lassen Hotel, Wichita, Kansas

September 25-27, 1968

Resolution #1

WHEREAS, the President's Message of March 6, 1968, by Executive Order, establishing a National Council on Indian Opportunity to coordinate, unify, and strengthen the federal leadership needed to help the American Indian, and,

WHEREAS, in structuring the National Council on Indian Opportunity, government officials are directed to insure that their programs reflect the needs and desires of Indian people, and

WHEREAS, many of the States have established and instituted agencies of state government whose primary purposes are to seek ways and means of alleviating the socio-economic programs which prevail in Indian country, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by unanimous action at the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Governor's Interstate Indian Council, on this twenty-seventh day of September, 1968, in Wichita, Kansas, that the President of the United States solicit from the respective Governors four Representatives, two of whom must be Indians, to participate in the deliberations of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be presented to the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States.

Passed this 27th day of September 1968

GOVERNOR'S INTERSTATE INDIAN COUNCIL

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

LASSEN HOTEL, WICHITA, KANSAS

September 25-27, 1968

Resolution #6

WHEREAS, the administration of the low-cost mutual help home program for Indians by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Public Health Service-Division of Indian Health has certain requirements, and

WHEREAS, one major requirement is that the land base be held jointly by the Indian tribe, band or group, the title to which must be held in trust, and

WHEREAS, various recognized Indian tribes, bands, throughout this nation are seeking to meet this land requirement by asking that public domain land or other non-fee land be withdrawn for their benefit with the land title held in trust by the federal government, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Governor's Interstate Indian Council support all efforts by recognized Indian tribes, bands, or groups to withdraw public domain land or other non-fee land homesites, the title to which shall be held in trust by the federal government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all state governors represented by the Governor's Interstate Indian Council take all necessary and appropriate action to further this request.

POLICY STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S INTERSTATE

INDIAN COUNCIL REAFFIRMED

No. 1 POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING LAW AND ORDER

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council affirms its belief that all citizens, Indian and non-Indian alike, are entitled to equal protection of life, property, and personal rights under laws administered through a single judicial system. This objective should be accomplished on the basis of tri-lateral agreement between tribal, federal, and state governments.

No. 2 POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING INDIAN CLAIMS

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council believes that means should be provided to expedite the adjudication of Indian claims. Greater use should be made of standard judicial procedure of compromise in civil actions and requests for delays in hearing and filing of briefs should be more carefully policed and granted only after a finding that these requests can be legitimately sustained.

No. 3 POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING EDUCATION

The strength and progress of our nation and the groups within it depend upon the recognition of the individual worth of each citizen and the development of his capacity to meet his responsibilities to himself and his community. Education is the major institution by which the vital

purposes of our free society can be fostered and preserved and is the chief means by which Indian people can secure for themselves the benefits of our society.

Educational opportunities for Indian youth must include adequate guidance and counseling services.

The values of these opportunities will be realized only with the support of the parents and their assumption of responsibility for development in their children of acceptable standards for personal advancement, their use of educational and work opportunities, the assumption of moral and social obligations and the preservation of traditional cultural values.

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council believes that education of Indian students can be improved through:

1. Additional or expansion of individual Indian student guidance services by existing school systems.
2. Adequate financial support from Federal sources until each state, on an individual option basis, can finance the education of Indian students.
3. Research into the high drop-out of Indian students from school with specific recommendations as to how this loss of human resources can be best corrected.
4. Cooperation among Tribal Councils, local public school officials, State Directors of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in developing opportunities for Indian students not only for formal education, but also for further training after leaving school.
5. A pre-school program to meet the needs of this age group is urged.
6. Encourage students to attend schools in the local community whenever home conditions permit.

NO. 4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of this Council to endorse the expanded programs for providing employment to Indian people in the reservation area through industrial development and the utilization of the natural and human resources to full potential. To this end we urge that assistance be given the Indian Tribes in the preparation of resources inventories, overall economic development plans and feasibility studies for specific industries that might economically be operated in the various reservations including the development of the Tourist and Recreational potentials of the specific reservation.

All technical branches of the Federal and State government should provide more efficient service to the tribes in the development of the economic potential of the reservations. This technical assistance is essential if the tribes and nearby communities are to move forward with their development programs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in cooperation with the Indian Tribes, local non-Indian communities and state and county industrial development organizations, should work together to develop job opportunities for Indian people through the utilization of reservation resources and attracting suitable industries to the area.

NO. 5 INDIAN HEALTH POLICY STATEMENT

The objective of the Indian health program should be the improvement of health conditions as rapidly as possible to the level of the general population of the states. The criterion of an adequate health program for Indian people should not only be that equal health services are offered but that equal results are obtained. The provision of health services for Indian people in communities is not an exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government but should be shared by state, local and tribal governments.

Particular emphasis should be given to the following:

1. Continued stress on the control of communicable disease.
2. Improvement of sanitary facilities in Indian communities.
3. Family and community health education.
4. Cooperative relationships among tribal governments, governmental health agencies and the medical profession for developing and coordinating health services for Indian people.

NO. 6 TRAINING POLICY STATEMENT

An important contribution toward alleviation of sub-standard economic conditions in Indian communities as well as for provision of profitable training for Indians who have not completed high school, or for whom college training is not feasible must be an active program of vocational education and training. The Council fully supports the development of this type of training program and urges that each state government provide its Indian communities with all information on federal and state aid available to them. Such special training should be regarded as supplemental to the elementary and secondary school program and not a substitute for it or for higher education.

NO. 7 POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council believes that no plan or proposal to terminate federal supervision over any Indian tribe, band or reservation should be considered which does not have the understanding and acceptance of a clear majority of the members affected and which does not give due regard to the wishes of those members of the tribe who are living on the reservation and the state has agreed to the same.

NO. 8 POLICY STATEMENT ON WELFARE

The facilities of public welfare programs should be available to Indian people including assistance and social services. There is particular need for more adequate child welfare services to be developed in cooperation of tribal, state and federal governments. It is the responsibility at each level of government to make certain that information regarding public welfare services is available to Indian people and that responsibility of tribal government to keep informed regarding public welfare services and to help individual Indians to take advantage of them.

NO. 9 POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING INDIAN TREATIES

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council recognizes that sacred Indian Treaties are existent and that the Federal Government has obligations, both moral and legal, which need to be recognized and honored by the Federal government. Federal programs which affect Indian water and land rights and Indian development plans and cause an adverse impact, should respect and honor Indian treaties and should respect and honor the rights of Indian people to give final approval to such programs.

Any plan of the Federal Government to override or ignore these sacred Treaty rights is deplored.

NO. 10 POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council believes that there is a serious need for closer cooperation and coordination among all federal state and local agencies which provide or propose services and/or facilities for planning and development on or near Indian reservations.

